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# foreign agriculture circular

## cotton

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### WORLD COTTON TRADE DECLINED TO 6-YEAR LOW IN 1974/75

#### Summary

Depressed world textile demand caused by worsening inflation and recession reduced 1974/75 world cotton trade to the lowest level in 6 years. World supplies, however, were pushed to a post-World-War-II high by unusually large beginning stocks and foreign production increases. World cotton exports in 1974/75 declined to about 17 million bales (480 lb net), 18 percent below record shipments in 1972/73. A 2.7-million-bale drop in non-Communist exports was in sharp contrast to a 225,000-bale upturn in Communist shipments.

The sharpest decline was recorded by the United States, whose cotton exports fell to 3.9 million bales, 2.2 million bales below the 1973/74 level. Contract disputes, primarily in the Far East, delayed some deliveries into the 1975/76 season. The U.S. share of world trade declined to a more normal 23 percent after reaching 31 percent (6.1 million bales) in 1973/74. Signs of the economic slowdown were evident in most major cotton markets as imports into Far Eastern and West European countries were off 23 and 8 percent, respectively, from those of a year earlier.

Gradual economic recovery in most international markets should improve cotton demand in 1975/76. World cotton exports in 1975/76 are expected to rise modestly to about 17.7 million bales, with foreign free-world shipments predicted to increase a little over 1 million bales. U.S. trade is expected to decrease by 400,000 to 900,000 bales from that of the 1974/75 level. Some Far Eastern importing countries showed signs of recovery in textile activity by September 1975. However, this trend was largely limited to coarse-count textiles and some blends.

Even though recovery is under way in Japan, confidence remained thin in December and cotton import demand continued sluggish. Japanese domestic demand and textile orders from the United States and Western Europe will be important factors influencing sustained textile recovery. The first small positive signs of recovery in Western Europe did not appear till late December; demand recovery is not expected to come in time to raise 1975/76 imports much above the depressed 1974/75 levels. Cotton demand in this area continues to be hampered by the importation of cheaply priced textiles and rising textile production costs.

Statistics in this circular are based on data available through December 31, 1975.

#### WORLD COTTON EXPORTS

(In million of bales of 480 lb net)

Item	1973/74	1974/75 <sup>1</sup>	1975/76 <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	6.1	3.9	3.3
Foreign non-Communist			
Exporting.....	9.5	9.0	10.2
Importing.....	0.6	0.6	0.6
Communist.....	3.4	3.6	3.6
Foreign total.....	13.5	13.2	14.4
World total.....	19.7	17.1	17.7
Non-Communist net ex- ports to Communist.....	1.9	1.3	0.9

<sup>1</sup>Estimated. <sup>2</sup>Forecast.

Seasons begin August 1. Totals may not add, because of rounding.

## Exports

Although U.S. cotton exports in 1974-75 were down 36 percent from those of 1973-74, the United States remained the world's largest exporter of cotton. As worldwide cotton prices dropped in 1974-75, many foreign mills delayed opening of letters of credit for cotton contracted earlier at substantially higher prices, severely retarding U.S. deliveries in 1974-75. U.S. exports to the Far East and Europe in 1974-75 fell 40 and 11 percent, respectively, from those of a year earlier. Shipments to Japan, the largest single cotton buyer, dropped 27 percent compared with those of 1973-74.

Over the last 5 crop years, U.S. cotton exports have been subject to increased competition from the USSR. Expanded production was primarily responsible for the upturn in export availabilities. Shipments from the USSR ranked second only to the United States in 1974-75 as exports reached an estimated 3.4 million bales, compared with 2.4 million shipped in the 1970/71 season. Exports from the USSR this season are expected to increase moderately to perhaps 3.5 million bales, approximately 20 percent of projected world trade.

Since the 1972-73 season, the U.S. share of trade in West European countries has either declined or remained stagnant while that of the USSR has steadily advanced. Russian exports gained considerable ground in the markets of France and the United Kingdom. However, their

advances into West Germany and Italy were less pronounced. In contrast, the U.S. market share decreased the greatest in the most significant markets—West Germany and Italy.

In Japan, deliveries of cotton contracted during the 1972-73 boom buying period enabled the U.S. share of trade to increase at a faster rate than that of the USSR. Even so, the Soviet Union has significantly increased its share of the Japanese market. The USSR's importance has progressed slowly in other Far Eastern markets where sales are largely limited to Hong Kong. Purchases from these countries continued to be largely of U.S. origin. The expansion of textile activity in these potential growth areas could signal a rise in the U.S. share of world trade.

In 1975-76, the United States may lose significant ground to foreign competitors because of comparatively unattractive U.S. export prices and relatively large stocks in major foreign exporting countries. Russia could become the leading cotton exporter this season as the U.S. share of world exports is expected to drop slightly below 20 percent of the world total. Through late December the total U.S. export commitment was only 2.3 million bales, of which some 1 million had already been exported.

In 1974-75, only Pakistan, Mexico, and Nicaragua registered significant gains in trade. Exports from Pakistan rose almost 900,000 bales from the 196,000 shipped in 1974/74. Aggressive marketing practices, such as indirect subsidies, allowed Pakistan to sell much of its large surplus

### COTTON IMPORTS FOR SELECTED AREAS WITH U.S. AND USSR MARKET SHARES AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74

Areas	Units	Year beginning August 1					
		Average 1965 '69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>European Community</b>							
Bales <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000	4,999	4,316	4,216	4,636	3,881	<sup>3</sup> 3,515
U.S. share .....	Pct.	13.2	10.5	11.0	16.5	12.8	10.5
USSR share.....	Pct.	5.7	4.3	8.9	12.2	16.0	17.7
<b>Japan</b>							
Bales <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000	3,342	3,669	3,555	3,883	3,728	3,228
U.S. share .....	Pct.	26.6	23.6	21.3	24.9	35.4	34.2
USSR share.....	Pct.	7.2	3.8	9.2	15.1	14.4	16.1
<b>Other Far East<sup>2</sup></b>							
Bales <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000	1,830	2,483	2,096	2,288	3,118	<sup>3</sup> 2,387
U.S. share .....	Pct.	57.7	56.6	54.9	56.4	68.9	60.0
USSR share.....	Pct.	.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.9	2.0

<sup>1</sup>480 lb net.

<sup>2</sup>Hong Kong, South Korea, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand.

<sup>3</sup>Partially estimated.

stocks that accumulated because of Government export restrictions, especially in 1973/74.

Attractive world prices during planting time prompted farmers in Mexico and Nicaragua to increase cotton production in 1974/75 and achieve sizable increases in trade compared with a year earlier. The outlook for 1975/76 is for reduced exports from Mexico and Central America because of production cutbacks. Firmer demand for textile exports from Pakistan could cut into its lint export availabilities.

Egyptian exports in 1974/75 continued their downward trend of the past two seasons, while shipments from Sudan dropped significantly as offtake for extra-long staple cotton remained weak. Also, for the second consecutive season exports from Brazil and Turkey fell sharply and reductions also occurred in shipments from Syria and Greece. Cotton shipments from these four countries accounted for about 18 percent of the world total in 1972/73; however, by 1974/75 their cumulative market share declined to 8 percent.

The Governments of these countries instituted varying export restrictive policies. Some were initiated during the 1972/73 demand boom for a number of reasons, such as assuring domestic requirements and attempting to maximize foreign earnings and farmer returns. However, demand fell sharply before export sales were fixed but after minimum producer prices had been significantly increased. Other restrictive measures were reactions to the demand slump. Holders of the accumulated cotton generally showed little interest in selling even to meet limited demand until mid-1975, when prices recovered above 50 cents per pound c.i.f. Northern Europe.

In 1975/76 Brazil is expected to increase shipments threefold to 900,000 bales, while exports from Turkey are estimated at 1.3 million bales. In contrast to countries that continued to hold cotton off the market, Pakistan, Iran, and Colombia in 1974/75 were able to dispose of most of their surpluses accumulated during 1973/74.

## Imports

Pressed by reduced textile demand, higher textile stocks and inflation-induced increased inventory costs, cotton

imports by free-world consuming countries fell sharply in 1974/75. However, the greatest decrease in imports occurred in the People's Republic of China as arrivals in 1974/75 dropped approximately 60 percent below an estimated 1.8 million bales received in 1973/74. Declining textile export orders, combined with large cotton supplies resulting from a second consecutive bumper crop, were primarily responsible for China's sharp 1974/75 import reduction.

Japan remained the largest single import market, even though weak domestic demand limited its imports to about 3.2 million bales in 1974/75, 14 percent less than in 1973/74 and 17 percent below the import level of 2 years ago. Some Japanese mills purchased more cotton than required, so larger-than-normal quantities were reexported. Over-extended textile mills in the Philippines and Taiwan, which overbought in the 1973 boom, reduced imports sharply in 1974/75. Landings in the Philippines declined 44 percent from those of the previous season, while Taiwan received 28 percent less cotton than in 1973/74.

Arrivals in most other Far Eastern countries were relatively stable. Cotton imports by Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea decreased only 5 and 7 percent, respectively, from those of the previous season. India has become increasingly self-sufficient in long-staple cottons. As a result, Indian imports of 50,000 bales in 1974/75, a modern record low, were down 70 percent from those of 1973/74.

Countries in Western Europe received 5.2 million bales of cotton in 1974/75, only 8 percent below shipments of the previous year, as Europe felt the full impact of the textile recession after other areas. West Germany, the major buyer in that region, registered a 17 percent increase compared with 1973/74 arrivals, but reexported 60,000 bales. Imports of cotton by East European countries was estimated at 2.8 million bales, compared with 2.7 million received in 1973/74. Of all countries in this area, only Poland recorded a decrease in 1974/75 cotton imports.

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TABLE 1.--COTTON: WORLD EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1967/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>								
El Salvador.....	116	107	201	223	250	266	69	323
Guatemala.....	269	365	225	250	327	378	446	400
Mexico.....	1,239	1,631	1,227	760	909	863	741	900
Nicaragua.....	429	452	271	357	416	416	506	630
United States.....	4,361	2,825	2,878	3,897	3,385	5,311	6,123	3,926
Other.....	49	29	22	13	8	12	18	15
Total.....	6,463	5,409	4,824	5,500	5,295	7,246	7,903	6,194
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>								
Argentina.....	25	1	56	209	1	0	45	25
Bolivia.....	0	0	2	6	28	50	150	100
Brazil.....	836	1,765	1,933	1,911	1,409	1,333	661	250
Colombia.....	154	295	223	226	240	213	86	395
Paraguay.....	22	28	53	28	17	72	74	83
Peru.....	283	376	344	260	255	156	237	159
Total.....	1,320	2,465	2,611	1,740	1,950	1,824	1,253	1,012
<b>EUROPE:</b>								
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	309	180	296	328	327	266	225	109
Spain.....	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	369	180	296	328	327	266	225	109
<b>USSR (Europe &amp; Asia)</b>								
	2,500	2,300	2,250	2,450	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,400
<b>AFRICA:</b>								
Angola.....	48	57	99	130	131	65	111	50
Central African Republic.....	85	80	89	81	66	73	67	50
Chad.....	190	220	200	160	177	171	192	205
East Africa 2/.....	549	457	631	637	474	617	606	381
Egypt.....	1,171	1,087	1,463	1,397	1,366	1,387	1,199	840
Mozambique.....	165	207	208	177	153	194	191	100
Nigeria.....	114	51	88	191	5	30	8	0
Sudan.....	794	848	1,081	1,049	990	1,090	729	500
Western Africa 3/.....	172	223	235	238	337	335	310	281
Zaire.....	15	40	42	50	32	31	10	7
Others.....	158	237	346	280	276	275	237	221
Total.....	3,461	3,507	4,482	4,390	4,007	4,268	3,660	2,635
<b>ASIA:</b>								
India.....	171	137	165	137	165	156	266	80
Iran.....	299	420	417	494	437	603	445	550
Iraq.....	17	19	20	17	18	15	5	5
Pakistan.....	887	606	393	473	1,008	822	196	1,080
Syria.....	491	549	594	615	546	557	563	385
Turkey.....	1,083	993	1,186	1,124	1,539	1,489	1,000	583
Others 4/.....	211	219	260	320	311	296	473	781
Total.....	3,159	2,943	3,035	3,180	4,024	3,938	2,948	3,464
World Total.....	17,272	16,804	17,498	17,588	18,403	20,542	19,289	16,814

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 3/ French West Africa prior to 1960.

4/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and People's Republic of China.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

TABLE 2.--UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	14	8	5	0	18	5
Bangladesh.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	122	98	51
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	585	898	307
China, Republic of (Taiwan).....	281	419	299	372	570	396
Hong Kong.....	173	205	50	207	384	77
India.....	231	215	103	(2/)	0	0
Indonesia.....	121	202	237	216	236	75
Japan.....	884	878	761	1,095	1,383	998
Khmer, Republic of Cambodia.....	0	5	13	24	0	0
Korea, Republic of (South).....	397	512	514	609	772	662
Malaysia.....	4	11	9	20	45	21
Pakistan.....	9	6	3	(2/)	(2/)	1
Philippines.....	134	142	132	163	166	118
Singapore.....	4	11	6	17	41	26
Thailand.....	69	149	115	198	230	111
Vietnam, South.....	67	117	113	129	68	30
Other Asia & Oceania.....	0	0	0	17	1	4
Total.....	2,388	2,880	2,360	3,774	4,910	2,882
<b>Europe:</b>						
Belgium.....	39	48	44	75	31	42
France.....	111	63	37	150	85	68
Germany, West.....	84	67	81	187	107	54
Italy.....	152	59	128	183	132	102
Netherlands.....	29	35	31	49	19	20
United Kingdom.....	102	98	66	92	63	40
Other EEC.....	10	6	8	5	2	5
Sub-total EEC (9).....	527	376	395	741	439	331
Finland.....	9	2	3	7	12	23
Greece.....	6	14	6	21	20	46
Norway.....	7	3	3	8	12	7
Poland.....	74	0	40	63	33	24
Portugal.....	5	5	18	28	21	62
Romania.....	10	59	47	75	95	47
Spain.....	6	20	40	111	36	60
Sweden.....	61	30	12	35	43	36
Switzerland.....	46	35	33	91	83	61
Other Europe.....	93	4	5	3	1	4
Total.....	844	548	602	1,183	795	701
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada.....	211	310	331	262	270	195
Chile.....	2	2	1	0	12	1
Colombia.....	12	(2/)	0	0	14	(2/)
Other Western Hemisphere.....	9	28	23	6	11	11
Total.....	234	340	355	268	307	207
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>						
Algeria.....	11	33	14	6	4	5
Ethiopia.....	13	3	0	2	0	(2/)
Ghana.....	15	45	20	38	22	40
Morocco.....	22	24	24	22	28	21
Nigeria.....	(2/)	0	0	0	18	42
South Africa, Republic of.....	21	20	9	18	30	5
Other Africa & Middle East.....	38	4	1	0	9	23
Total.....	120	129	68	86	111	136
Grand Total (480 lb bales).....	3,586	3,897	3,385	5,311	6,123	3,926
Total running bales.....	3,463	3,737	3,229	5,007	5,746	3,746

1/ If any, included in Pakistan. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: From official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.--ARGENTINA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Belgium.....	6	32	0	0	1	0
China, Republic of.....	1	37	0	0	8	3
France.....	4	8	0	0	2	0
Germany, West.....	2	11	0	0	(1/)	0
Hong Kong.....	4	21	0	0	4	3
Italy.....	2	6	0	0	(1/)	0
Japan.....	16	47	(1/)	0	7	7
Netherlands.....	3	6	(1/)	0	(1/)	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	2	14	0	0	6	4
United Kingdom.....	6	13	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	3	14	1	0	17	8
Total.....	49	209	1	0	45	25

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estadística Mensual de Exportación de Frutos del País (Buenos Aires), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 4.--BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/ :
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/ :
Argentina.....	11	1	67	(2/)	0	0
Australia.....	1	12	6	(2/)	(2/)	0
Bangladesh.....	0	0	51	3	5	14
Belgium.....	76	40	63	70	24	23
Canada.....	5	3	11	12	7	(2/)
China, People's Republic of.....	(2/)	0	0	134	35	0
China, Republic of.....	55	173	85	132	34	5
Czechoslovakia.....	9	2	0	0	0	0
France.....	84	27	60	45	17	1
Germany, East.....	17	2	0	(2/)	0	0
Germany, West.....	250	70	136	70	46	3
Hong Kong.....	97	94	49	89	55	3
Hungary.....	14	0	0	0	3	0
Italy.....	62	26	74	65	31	4
Japan.....	205	302	316	209	102	28
Netherlands.....	112	56	86	70	74	3
Poland.....	5	0	31	12	2	0
Portugal.....	9	1	31	105	44	1
Romania.....	4	0	14	14	8	1
South Africa, Republic of.....	66	64	76	82	33	4
Spain.....	35	17	48	24	9	0
Sweden.....	4	20	13	2	1	1
Switzerland.....	6	2	8	7	1	0
Thailand.....	20	45	47	36	16	21
United Kingdom.....	53	15	50	42	13	2
United States.....	(2/)	0	2	1	(2/)	0
Uruguay.....	6	12	19	19	29	11
USSR.....	32	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	3	(2/)	2	1	0	0
Other countries.....	56	27	64	89	72	18
Total.....	1,297	1,011	1,409	1,333	661	143

1/ August-February, estimate of August-July total is 250. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estatística do Comércio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 5.--COLOMBIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
Belgium.....	3	3	3	5	1	(2/)
Bulgaria.....	2	5	7	0	0	0
Chile.....	2	5	3	1	6	0
Ecuador.....	3	0	8	5	2	0
France.....	10	9	1	3	(2/)	(2/)
Germany, West.....	34	35	32	48	25	3
Hungary.....	2	2	4	4	1	0
Italy.....	(2/)	1	0	0	3	0
Japan.....	5	19	2	4	7	0
Netherlands.....	10	12	2	6	1	0
Portugal.....	6	(2/)	0	8	1	0
Spain.....	5	18	53	29	5	0
Switzerland.....	1	0	1	1	2	0
United Kingdom.....	63	64	68	53	21	0
Venezuela.....	3	0	0	20	0	0
Other countries.....	11	53	56	26	14	1
Total.....	160	226	240	213	89	4

1/ August-December, estimate of August-July total is 395. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 6.--EGYPT: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
Austria.....	11	9	18	16	20	0
Belgium.....	11	8	7	13	18	2
Bulgaria.....	19	14	17	16	15	14
China, People's Republic of.....	59	71	78	64	34	6
Czechoslovakia.....	102	96	85	90	89	62
Finland.....	1	1	2	2	3	0
France.....	46	40	45	48	52	16
Germany, East.....	22	17	15	10	14	18
Germany, West.....	54	51	73	61	55	1
Greece.....	24	34	30	26	18	0
Hungary.....	24	13	26	22	18	9
India.....	131	154	111	95	55	8
Italy.....	75	63	57	76	62	13
Japan.....	97	129	124	190	260	37
Morocco.....	2	6	1	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	3	1	2	1	8	(2/)
Poland.....	41	51	38	38	12	26
Romania.....	57	56	77	56	57	42
Spain.....	51	23	37	53	27	6
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	4	3	32	29	3	8
Sweden.....	2	2	1	1	1	1
Switzerland.....	21	17	23	34	23	4
United Kingdom.....	22	22	20	29	25	(2/)
United States.....	26	7	9	5	5	0
USSR.....	373	462	400	375	281	160
Yugoslavia.....	47	22	22	5	22	8
Other countries.....	20	25	16	32	22	22
Total.....	1,345	1,397	1,366	1,387	1,199	463

1/ March-June, estimate of August-July total is 840. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Egypt Statistical Department, Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 7.--EL SALVADOR: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
China, Republic of.....	2	1	0	6	7	1
France.....	(1/)	3	24	3	7	26
Germany, West.....	(1/)	0	0	0	3	13
Italy.....	2	0	0	0	3	24
Japan.....	147	213	226	247	4	205
Korea.....	1	3	0	0	(1/)	0
Netherlands.....	2	0	0	0	1	2
Romania.....	0	0	0	0	26	0
Spain.....	(1/)	0	0	5	0	29
United Kingdom.....	1	(1/)	0	1	0	1
Other countries.....	4	3	0	4	17	22
Total.....	159	223	250	266	69	323

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 8.--GREECE: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Belgium.....	4	3	4	4	3	(1/)
Bulgaria.....	16	20	8	23	12	17
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	5	5
Czechoslovakia.....	16	19	10	12	14	22
France.....	6	15	14	9	3	8
Germany, West.....	3	18	6	6	2	2
Hungary.....	25	17	6	30	16	4
Italy.....	16	61	25	5	4	(1/)
Japan.....	(1/)	23	14	0	3	0
Netherlands.....	2	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Poland.....	20	11	25	20	21	9
Portugal.....	9	6	11	15	10	3
Romania.....	9	10	13	16	3	11
Spain.....	9	38	57	20	5	0
Switzerland.....	7	9	22	25	14	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	3	11	16	2	2	3
USSR.....	34	11	44	25	53	22
Yugoslavia.....	53	55	51	44	44	2
Other countries.....	8	0	1	10	11	1
Total.....	240	328	327	266	225	109

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: The Hellenic Cotton Board, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 9.--INDIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: :1965/69:	1970	: 1971	: 1972	: 1973	: 1974 1/
Australia.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	(2/)	2	1
Bangladesh.....	0	0	10	42	7	3
Belgium.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	4	(2/)
Bulgaria.....	2	12	17	16	8	0
Czechoslovakia.....	2	4	4	3	3	0
France.....	5	1	2	2	7	1
Germany, West.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	0
Hong Kong.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	0	(2/)	(2/)
Hungary.....	6	3	3	2	3	0
Italy.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	0
Japan.....	126	106	114	83	217	32
Netherlands.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	(2/)	0
United Kingdom.....	1	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	(2/)
United States.....	11	7	12	4	9	1
Yugoslavia.....	3	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0
Other countries.....	(2/)	4	2	2	3	0
Total.....	160	137	165	156	266	38

1/ August-March, estimate of August-July total is 80. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air, and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 10.--IRAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning July 23					
	Average : : 1965/69 :	1970	: 1971	: 1972	: 1973	: 1974 1/
Belgium.....	4	5	6	2	23	3
Bulgaria.....	12	15	0	1	0	0
China, People's Republic of.....	8	10	36	202	12	13
China, Republic of.....	1	1	40	43	31	11
Czechoslovakia.....	38	49	36	39	11	20
France.....	18	29	20	20	32	60
Germany, West.....	18	37	36	37	83	77
Hungary.....	41	56	30	49	4	42
Italy.....	7	12	11	3	22	13
Japan.....	23	44	42	29	15	(2/)
Netherlands.....	12	10	1	7	20	(2/)
Poland.....	27	26	24	14	7	12
Romania.....	37	14	16	29	5	26
South Africa, Republic of.....	3	8	(2/)	0	12	0
United Kingdom.....	39	31	18	8	28	4
USSR.....	63	97	103	97	67	58
Yugoslavia.....	19	29	2	20	44	2
Other countries.....	3	21	16	3	29	20
Total.....	373	494	437	603	445	361

1/ July-March, estimate of July-June total is 550. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 11.--KENYA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
China, People's Republic of.....	5	0	12	10	20	2
Germany, West.....	3	1	1	(1/)	1	2
Hong Kong.....	1	1	1	(1/)	0	1
India.....	(1/)	3	1	(1/)	0	0
Italy.....	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	(1/)	0
Japan.....	2	2	(1/)	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	(1/)	0	4	0	0	3
United Kingdom.....	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	1
Yugoslavia.....	1	2	0	0	0	5
Other countries.....	1	5	2	2	1	1
Total.....	14	23	21	20	22	15

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 12.--MEXICO: DIRECT EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Australia.....	1	0	0	0	4	0
Belgium.....	14	1	(2/)	2	4	1
Canada.....	14	1	1	4	4	2
Chile.....	55	72	104	81	24	12
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	73	111	111	4
China, Republic of.....	29	16	36	23	0	0
France.....	65	16	9	7	17	4
Germany, West.....	62	18	10	4	6	6
Hong Kong.....	15	3	9	5	6	(2/)
Italy.....	162	43	22	42	58	29
Japan.....	626	439	440	395	364	100
Netherlands.....	8	1	2	6	4	1
Panama, Republic of 3/.....	15	0	1	3	11	0
Philippines.....	23	(2/)	0	(2/)	1	1
Portugal.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	2	1	(2/)
Spain.....	7	43	8	(2/)	15	5
Switzerland.....	17	14	6	11	4	12
Thailand.....	10	5	3	12	6	2
United Kingdom.....	9	1	1	3	(2/)	(2/)
United States 2/.....	363	76	157	112	108	121
Uruguay.....	4	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	(2/)
Yugoslavia.....	0	6	14	21	(2/)	1
Other countries.....	21	5	8	19	15	9
Total.....	1,523	760	909	863	741	398

1/ August-November, estimate of August-July total is 900. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 13.--MOROCCO: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
ANNUAL 1969/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
China, People's Republic of.....	0	12	10	25	5	0
France.....	3	1	1	1	0	0
Germany, West.....	2	1	(1/)	2	1	(1/)
India.....	11	8	15	0	0	0
Italy.....	3	2	1	5	5	3
Japan.....	(1/)	0	(1/)	3	3	(1/)
Switzerland.....	1	0	0	0	(1/)	0
United States.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
USSR.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	0	4	1	0
Other countries.....	5	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	1
Total.....	26	24	27	40	15	4

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 14.--NICARAGUA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/
Belgium.....	1	(2/)	1	1	10	7
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	0	84	24
China, Republic of.....	18	34	23	20	33	41
Costa Rica.....	1	4	6	5	2	5
France.....	3	1	4	6	10	4
Germany, West.....	37	14	17	21	62	59
Hong Kong.....	13	13	18	79	10	45
Italy.....	18	10	16	22	74	42
Japan.....	273	278	297	214	109	237
Netherlands.....	1	0	(2/)	0	23	12
Poland.....	0	0	6	23	11	4
Portugal.....	23	0	11	14	17	15
Spain.....	1	0	3	1	4	28
United Kingdom.....	15	4	1	1	1	1
Venezuela.....	0	0	0	0	16	(2/)
Other countries.....	17	6	13	9	40	19
Total.....	421	364	416	416	506	543

1/ August-July, estimate of August-July total is 630. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 15.--NIGERIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Belgium.....	14	29	1	1	(1/)	0
China, People's Republic of.....	4	4	0	21	5	0
France.....	6	12	0	(1/)	0	0
Germany, West.....	2	6	2	1	0	0
Hong Kong.....	4	51	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	22	20	0	1	0	0
Japan.....	3	9	0	1	0	0
Netherlands.....	15	19	2	4	1	0
Singapore.....	(1/)	7	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom.....	14	13	0	1	1	0
Yugoslavia.....	2	4	0	0	1	0
Other countries.....	7	17	0	0	0	0
Total.....	93	191	5	30	8	0

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 16.--PAKISTAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
Australia.....	2	3	1	3	2	1
Austria.....	3	(2/)	(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)
Bangladesh.....	0	0	0	0	0	36
Belgium.....	9	9	8	13	3	35
Bulgaria.....	3	3	3	4	0	0
Burma.....	3	7	(2/)	0	0	17
China, People's Republic of.....	94	51	83	119	9	85
Czechoslovakia.....	7	4	7	12	0	0
France.....	21	3	19	16	6	6
Germany, West.....	9	(2/)	3	20	1	2
Greece.....	0	0	13	13	0	27
Hong Kong.....	155	143	247	170	34	162
Hungary.....	4	3	9	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	4	0	0	0	(2/)	35
Italy.....	6	1	11	20	0	3
Japan.....	103	128	320	267	68	166
Netherlands.....	8	(2/)	24	10	(2/)	4
Poland.....	33	35	45	17	0	27
Romania.....	7	0	19	0	0	23
Singapore.....	4	8	15	8	3	12
Spain.....	10	0	6	0	0	10
Sri Lanka, Republic of.....	3	5	4	3	3	1
Switzerland.....	3	(2/)	11	0	0	(2/)
United Kingdom.....	39	7	39	42	3	11
United States.....	4	3	10	8	5	3
USSR.....	29	27	41	2	17	14
Yugoslavia.....	22	27	35	64	42	0
Other countries.....	2	6	35	10	0	25
Total.....	587	473	1,008	822	196	705

1/ August-April, estimate of August-July total is 1,080. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office, Statistical Bulletin, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 17.--PARAGUAY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Argentina.....	7	8	6	11	23	3
Belgium.....	2	1	(1/)	7	16	12
France.....	1	6	(1/)	(1/)	10	6
Germany, West.....	1	1	3	9	14	20
Japan.....	1	7	0	0	0	(1/)
Netherlands.....	1	2	0	1	4	1
Spain.....	(1/)	0	0	0	1	1
Switzerland.....	2	(1/)	0	0	2	9
United Kingdom.....	2	6	1	3	5	(1/)
United States.....	(1/)	0	0	0	2	0
Uruguay.....	15	16	2	1	1	4
Other countries.....	(1/)	2	1	1	4	21
Total.....	32	49	13	33	82	77

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Boletín Estadístico Mensual (Asunción).

TABLE 18.--PERU: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Argentina.....	39	32	54	26	41	49
Austria.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Belgium.....	40	10	14	9	10	8
Chile.....	40	14	15	10	19	13
Colombia.....	5	6	5	4	8	5
Denmark.....	10	8	10	6	1	3
France.....	28	22	14	15	16	8
Germany, West.....	42	45	37	25	60	33
India.....	7	14	16	(1/)	0	0
Italy.....	24	11	12	6	11	7
Japan.....	13	4	4	2	19	1
Netherlands.....	28	21	10	2	1	4
Poland.....	(1/)	0	0	0	4	4
Portugal.....	2	2	2	1	3	3
Switzerland.....	18	19	27	22	12	8
United Kingdom.....	33	23	19	18	13	7
United States.....	16	7	3	(1/)	8	1
Uruguay.....	5	2	2	2	2	1
Venezuela.....	14	3	3	1	1	1
Other countries.....	16	16	8	7	8	2
Total.....	381	260	255	156	237	158

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodon (Lima), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 19.--SOVIET UNION: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Bulgaria.....	160	214	101	204	222	228
Cuba.....	68	77	88	80	86	103
Czechoslovakia.....	272	330	278	280	274	338
Germany, East.....	363	452	383	376	360	413
Hungary.....	178	229	165	198	175	207
Korea, North.....	49	53	53	36	33	38
Poland.....	369	473	480	440	413	525
Romania.....	136	151	153	130	140	123
Vietnam, North.....	10	14	14	14	0	0
Total Communist.....	1,605	1,993	1,795	1,758	1,703	1,975
Austria.....	19	7	4	30	25	11
Belgium.....	16	0	16	16	0	0
Canada.....	57	4	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	55	62	44	51	49	25
France.....	55	17	116	201	285	234
Germany, West.....	71	16	43	49	111	72
Italy.....	51	12	13	66	23	0
Japan.....	228	132	315	518	541	601
Netherlands.....	6	0	5	3	0	0
United Kingdom.....	70	14	54	93	150	116
Yugoslavia.....	57	97	67	152	163	136
Other non-Communist.....	13	18	39	59	295	223
Total non-Communist.....	698	379	716	1,238	1,642	1,418
Total all countries.....	2,303	2,372	2,511	2,996	3,345	3,393

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR (Moscow).

TABLE 20.--SUDAN: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
	1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 1/
Austria.....	4	2	2	3	2	1
Belgium.....	12	14	20	46	19	10
Bulgaria.....	1	3	(2/)	6	(2/)	1
China, People's Republic of.....	56	151	171	192	153	34
China, Republic of.....	6	12	23	36	21	5
Czechoslovakia.....	12	8	20	20	3	3
Ethiopia.....	1	6	3	1	0	0
France.....	25	23	19	27	8	1
Germany, East.....	9	12	10	3	14	0
Germany, West.....	105	42	63	75	77	28
Hong Kong.....	7	31	23	25	40	21
Hungary.....	17	22	23	17	4	4
India.....	115	165	239	197	26	5
Italy.....	103	79	79	103	97	31
Japan.....	63	70	69	103	79	2
Netherlands.....	14	3	6	6	2	2
Poland.....	14	34	19	21	20	10
Romania.....	17	20	18	20	8	5
Spain.....	7	26	24	25	21	4
Switzerland.....	11	5	4	4	1	(2/)
Thailand.....	1	3	8	34	36	8
United Kingdom.....	67	52	38	49	37	8
United States.....	11	9	10	7	5	3
USSR.....	90	244	56	7	6	4
Yugoslavia.....	10	6	19	23	21	15
Other countries.....	17	7	24	42	29	14
Total.....	795	1,049	990	1,092	729	219

1/ August-December; estimate of August-July total is 500. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics, Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 21.--SYRIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Algeria.....	0	0	0	11	0	7
Belgium.....	6	2	13	6	1	1
Bulgaria.....	8	7	0	0	0	0
China, People's Rep. of..	95	73	69	75	130	37
China, Republic of.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	12	21	33	39	51	54
France.....	53	58	29	18	21	7
Germany, East.....	2	0	12	0	7	7
Germany, West.....	27	47	30	25	2	6
Greece.....	1	0	(1/)	2	0	0
Hong Kong.....	5	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary.....	20	5	5	0	4	0
Iraq.....	0	0	0	0	11	69
Italy.....	26	133	92	151	79	34
Japan.....	69	49	42	14	3	0
Korea, Dem. P.R.....(1/)		20	18	16	23	21
Lebanon .....	2	3	1	4	4	1
Netherlands.....	17	6	3	2	0	5
Poland.....	26	10	9	9	21	0
Portugal.....(1/)		0	0	2	0	(1/)
Romania.....	41	7	0	6	8	10
Spain.....	22	14	0	14	9	3
Switzerland.....	5	21	25	23	9	1
United Kingdom.....	1	1	(1/)	3	1	3
USSR.....	125	124	161	124	137	118
Yugoslavia.....	6	14	0	10	39	0
Other countries.....	14	(1/)	4	2	3	0
Total.....	585	615	546	557	563	385

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus), U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 22. --TANZANIA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69;	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/
Australia.....	(2/)	2	2	2	9	2
Belgium.....	4	3	1	11	0	29
China, People's Rep. of...	52	50	71	138	192	5
China, Republic of.....	1	0	3	6	0	20
Ethiopia.....	2	1	3	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	20	4	(2/)	1	1	3
Hong Kong.....	122	123	68	51	0	63
India.....	4	2	9	(2/)	0	0
Italy.....	1	17	1	26	5	5
Japan.....	46	49	9	23	30	16
Malaysia.....	0	(2/)	2	6	9	6
Netherlands.....	8	4	3	18	33	2
Singapore.....	4	15	6	8	0	6
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	3	2	1	0	(2/)	1
Thailand.....	2	7	1	2	0	2
United Kingdom.....	11	12	4	4	7	3
Yugoslavia.....	2	10	0	0	0	5
Other countries.....	6	3	0	2	1	7
Total.....	288	304	184	298	287	175

1/ August-April, estimates of August-July total is 190.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania,

U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 23.--TURKEY: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Austria.....	2	1	0	1	0	(1/)
Belgium.....	81	88	105	94	105	27
Bulgaria.....	6	3	5	4	0	0
China, People's Rep. of..	5	0	65	234	59	0
China, Republic of.....	11	0	0	6	0	10
Czechoslovakia.....	15	25	15	14	21	0
Finland.....	3	1	3	0	(1/)	0
France.....	71	107	161	54	11	25
Germany, East.....	10	0	2	0	0	0
Germany, West.....	126	175	168	159	79	80
Greece.....	20	5	16	9	25	(1/)
Hungary.....	25	32	14	12	25	16
Iraq.....	0	0	0	0	9	0
Israel.....	5	(1/)	0	0	0	(1/)
Italy.....	110	80	159	73	61	51
Japan.....	56	68	8	4	19	3
Lebanon.....	78	123	143	228	184	56
Malaysia.....	(1/)	0	0	6	8	1
Netherlands.....	28	53	38	18	14	4
Poland.....	20	22	12	5	7	0
Portugal.....	37	15	69	30	28	23
Romania.....	14	8	11	59	4	0
Spain.....	26	10	21	2	7	21
Switzerland.....	104	180	293	173	121	96
Thailand.....	0	0	0	0	4	40
United Kingdom.....	142	88	144	203	137	92
USSR.....	9	14	36	37	12	1
Yugoslavia.....	13	18	44	43	40	5
Other countries.....	3	8	7	21	20	32
Total.....	1,020	1,124	1,539	1,489	1,000	583

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 24.--UGANDA: EXPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Australia.....	16	11	7	13	6	1
Belgium.....	7	2	0	15	4	1
Canada.....	8	1	0	0	0	0
China, People's Rep. of.....	26	4	24	32	15	10
China, Republic of.....	3	9	11	13	13	3
France.....	2	(1/)	1	2	0	0
Germany, West.....	34	30	34	30	19	15
Hong Kong.....	41	36	20	35	29	15
India.....	41	73	96	3	0	0
Israel.....	11	2	(1/)	0	0	0
Italy.....	13	5	4	16	4	2
Japan.....	36	87	31	65	119	19
Netherlands.....	21	6	11	7	4	6
Sri Lanka, Republic.....	3	1	3	0	1	0
Thailand.....	1	5	1	6	27	5
United Kingdom.....	17	21	19	26	27	16
Yugoslavia.....	3	9	0	4	14	16
Other countries.....	10	11	8	32	17	7
Total.....	293	313	270	299	299	116

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania,

U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 25.--COTTON: EXPORTS FROM NON-COMMUNIST TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Export countries	Albania	Bulgaria	China, : People's Rep. of	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East : Germany	Hungary	North : Korea	Poland	Romania	USSR	Vietnam, : North	Total
Brazil	1965/69..... (2/)	20	0	0	9	17	14	0	5	4	32	0	101
	1970/71.....	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	1971/72.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	14	0	0	45
	1972/73.....	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	12	14	0	0	160
	1973/74.....	0	0	35	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	48
	1974/75 5/.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
East	1965/69.....	0	0	83	0	0	1	(2/)	2	0	3	0	89
Africa	1970/71.....	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
4/	1971/72.....	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
	1972/73.....	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
	1973/74.....	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
	1974/75 5/.....	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Egypt	1965/69.....	1	19	59	0	103	25	24	4	41	57	373 (2/)	706
	1970/71.....	1	14	71	0	96	17	13	7	51	56	462	788
	1971/72.....	0	17	78	0	85	14	26	4	38	77	400	739
	1972/73.....	0	16	64	0	90	11	22	7	38	56	375	679
	1973/74.....	0	15	34	0	89	14	18	0	12	57	281	520
	1974/75 6/.....	0	14	6	0	62	18	9	4	26	42	160	341
Greece	1965/69.....	0	16	0	0	16	0	25	0	21	9	34	121
	1970/71.....	0	20	0	0	19	0	17	0	11	10	11	88
	1971/72.....	0	8	0	0	10	0	6	0	25	13	44	106
	1972/73.....	0	23	0	0	12	0	30	0	20	17	26	128
	1973/74.....	3	12	5	0	14	0	17	0	21	3	53	128
	1974/75.....	0	17	5	0	22	0	4	0	9	11	22	90
Iran 7/	1965/69.....	0	12	8	0	38	0	41	0	27	37	63	226
	1970/71.....	0	15	10	0	49	0	56	0	26	14	97	267
	1971/72.....	0	0	37	0	37	0	30	0	24	16	103	247
	1972/73.....	0	1	202	0	38	0	49	0	14	29	97	430
	1973/74.....	0	0	11	0	11	1	4	0	7	5	67	106
	1974/75 6/.....	0	0	13	0	20	0	42	0	12	26	58	171
Pakistan	1965/69.....	0	3	94	0	7	0	4	3	33	7	29	180
	1970/71.....	0	3	51	0	4	0	3	0	35	0	27	123
	1971/72.....	0	3	83	0	7	0	9	0	45	19	41	207
	1972/73.....	0	4	119	0	12	0	0	0	17	0	2	154
	1973/74.....	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	25
	1974/75 5/.....	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	27	23	14	149
Sudan	1965/69.....	1	2	56	0	13	9	17	(2/)	19	17	90	224
	1970/71.....	0	3	152	0	9	12	22	0	34	20	244	496
	1971/72.....	0	(2/)	171	0	20	10	23	0	18	56	0	317
	1972/73.....	0	6	192	0	19	3	17	4	20	7	0	289
	1973/74.....	0	1	153	0	3	14	4	0	26	8	6	209
	1974/75 6/.....	0	1	34	0	3	0	4	0	10	5	4	61
Syria	1965/69.....	0	8	95	11	12	2	20	(2/)	26	41	125	340
	1970/71.....	0	7	72	0	21	0	5	20	10	7	124	266
	1971/72.....	0	0	69	0	32	12	5	18	9	0	161	306
	1972/73.....	0	0	75	0	38	0	0	16	9	6	124	268
	1973/74.....	0	0	130	0	51	7	4	23	21	8	137	381
	1974/75.....	0	0	37	0	54	7	0	21	0	10	118	247
Turkey	1965/69.....	0	6	5	0	15	10	26	0	21	14	10	107
	1970/71.....	0	3	0	0	25	0	32	0	22	8	14	104
	1971/72.....	0	5	65	0	15	2	14	0	12	11	36	160
	1972/73.....	0	4	234	0	14	0	12	0	4	59	37	364
	1973/74.....	0	0	59	0	21	0	25	0	7	4	12	128
	1974/75.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	17
United States	1965/69.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	10	0	84
	1970/71.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	59
	1971/72.....	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	47	0	87
	1972/73.....	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	63	75	0	723
	1973/74.....	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	33	95	0	1,026
	1974/75.....	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	24	47	(2/)	378
Other 9/	1965/69.....	0	6	15	1	10	4	14	1	10	3	33	97
	1970/71.....	0	17	19	0	4	3	6	0	3	13	1	66
	1971/72.....	4	23	83	0	5	0	7	0	17	12	0	151
	1972/73.....	0	16	160	0	3	3	6	0	36	2	0	226
	1973/74.....	0	8	210	0	0	3	3	0	36	27	7	294
	1974/75.....	0	0	30	0	0	0	13	0	9	1	0	53
Total	1965/69.....	2	92	415	12	223	67	186	8	279	199	792 (2/)	2,275
	1970/71.....	1	83	437	0	229	34	154	27	192	187	980	2,324
	1971/72.....	4	56	693	0	211	38	120	22	260	227	841	2,472
	1972/73.....	0	70	1,953	0	226	17	136	27	234	278	668	3,609
	1973/74.....	3	36	1,772	0	189	39	78	23	159	215	579	3,093
	1974/75.....	0	32	534	0	161	25	88	25	117	166	377	1,525

1/ Year beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ August-February. 4/ Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 5/ August-April. 6/ August-March.  
7/ Year beginning July 23. 8/ August-December. 9/ Mostly Afghanistan, Colombia, India, Mexico, and Morocco.

TABLE 26.--AUSTRALIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sup>1/</sup>
Brazil.....	2	9	9	0	(2/)	0
India.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	(2/)	1	(2/)
Mexico.....	5	0	0	0	2	0
Pakistan.....	2	2	2	1	1	(2/)
Tanzania.....	1	2	3	2	3	1
Uganda.....	15	10	10	5	8	(2/)
United States.....	14	8	5	0	4	2
Other countries.....	2	5	5	0	2	1
Total.....	41	38	34	8	21	4

<sup>1/</sup> August-April; estimate of August-July total is 15. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra), Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 27.--AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN <sup>1/</sup>,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	14	17	23	22	14	6
Central America.....	1	(2/)	0	0	(2/)	2
Egypt.....	10	14	19	18	13	5
Greece.....	1	7	(2/)	0	1	0
Iran.....	4	10	7	1	5	3
Mexico.....	10	1	3	5	2	9
Pakistan.....	4	3	(2/)	3	2	0
Peru.....	5	3	0	0	(2/)	0
Sudan.....	7	6	3	4	6	4
Syria.....	1	1	1	(2/)	(2/)	0
Turkey.....	15	35	28	21	11	14
Uganda.....	8	7	8	8	6	4
United States.....	15	1	(2/)	1	1	1
USSR.....	7	1	8	11	19	18
Other countries.....	1	6	3	15	21	23
Total.....	103	112	103	109	101	89

<sup>1/</sup> Mill arrivals.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 28.--BELGIUM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Argentina.....	4	17	3	1	(1/)	0
Brazil.....	68	50	35	52	21	3
Burundi.....	7	(1/)	1	2	1	1
Chad.....	24	18	12	14	12	18
East Africa 2/.....	3	1	0	1	(1/)	12
Egypt.....	8	7	5	12	6	2
Greece.....	1	4	4	1	3	(1/)
Guatemala.....	4	0	1	(1/)	2	7
Iran.....	3	5	4	2	1	2
Mexico.....	11	(1/)	(1/)	1	3	10
Netherlands.....	6	2	2	11	12	4
Nicaragua.....	1	0	1	1	1	1
Nigeria.....	18	26	6	1	1	(1/)
Pakistan.....	13	13	12	16	(1/)	33
Paraguay.....	1	(1/)	1	4	2	7
Peru.....	14	12	10	12	5	9
Sudan.....	4	4	5	5	2	2
Syria.....	5	3	7	5	1	1
Turkey.....	65	71	82	64	16	8
United States.....	36	40	32	54	13	32
USSR.....	5	4	17	26	34	21
Zaire, Republic of.....	2	6	9	2	9	(1/)
Other countries.....	17	22	30	38	34	34
Total.....	320	305	279	325	179	207

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers, Bulletin Mensuel de Commerce  
Exterieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise, U.S. agricultural attaches,  
and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 29.--BULGARIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1969/73  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average : 1965/69	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic of.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	15	(1/)	14	22	10	11
Greece.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Sudan.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Syria.....	11	(1/)	4	6	1	0
Turkey.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
USSR.....	160	173	197	203	202	221
Other countries.....	63	102	63	53	45	52
Total.....	249	275	278	284	258	284

1/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Statistical Year book of Bulgaria (Sofia).

TABLE 30.--CANADA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sup>1/</sup>
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina.....	0	4	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	5	5	5	17	7	3
Colombia.....	2	0	6	11	0	0
Israel.....	4	5	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	85	19	24	29	24	16
Uganda.....	8	1	0	0	0	0
United States.....	211	305	319	268	283	190
USSR.....	58	0	(2/)	0	6	0
Other countries.....	3	1	(2/)	2	0	0
Total.....	376	340	354	327	320	209

<sup>1/</sup> August-June, estimate of August-July total is 225. <sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 bales.

Source: Trade of Canada.

TABLE 31.--CZECHOSLOVAKIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1969/73  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average:	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
China, People's Rep. of....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	101	64	78	96	101	78
Iran.....	30	37	37	46	32	37
Syria.....	7	14	32	18	0	37
USSR.....	269	216	335	276	280	276
Other countries.....	57	47	40	51	83	50
Total.....	464	378	522	487	496	478

<sup>1/</sup> If any, included in other countries.

Source: Rocenska Statisticka (Czechoslovakia).

TABLE 32.--DENMARK: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Mexico.....	2	4	1	0	0	(1/)
Nigeria.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	11	9	9	10	6	4
United States.....	11	(1/)	5	8	8	2
Other countries.....	1	1	1	0	1	1
Total.....	25	14	16	18	15	7

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Danish Statistical Department, U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 33.--FINLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	1	5	1	1	2	0
Egypt.....	1	3	2	2	2	2
Mexico.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
United States.....	11	2	5	8	10	27
USSR.....	53	52	57	46	40	20
Other countries.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	0
Total.....	69	62	65	57	55	49

1/ Mill arrivals.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 34.--FRANCE: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Argentina.....	6	19	1	0	3	0
Brazil.....	120	51	80	65	37	8
Cameroon.....	56	48	37	30	35	26
Central America.....	14	9	31	34	27	56
Central African Republic..	43	49	43	35	39	46
Chad.....	95	85	67	79	59	50
Colombia.....	14	12	4	6	2	19
Dahomey.....	14	33	48	34	30	20
Egypt.....	49	42	49	53	49	31
Greece.....	19	23	18	23	8	11
India.....	10	4	5	4	15	2
Iran.....	34	61	27	40	54	68
Ivory Coast.....	18	31	28	32	29	32
Mali.....	10	22	38	49	37	18
Mexico.....	113	20	16	17	31	39
Morocco.....	4	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Niger.....	8	7	9	6	3	(1/)
Nigeria.....	8	15	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Pakistan.....	27	5	25	17	6	9
Paraguay.....	3	6	0	4	8	6
Peru.....	32	26	21	19	17	10
Spain.....	7	(1/)	0	4	0	1
Sudan.....	33	33	22	22	15	6
Syria.....	53	67	32	22	21	7
Togo.....	5	5	4	6	4	6
Turkey.....	116	169	179	112	63	38
Uganda/Kenya.....	4	(1/)	1	3	(1/)	(1/)
United States.....	128	68	53	167	101	88
Upper Volta.....	13	25	21	23	40	24
USSR.....	94	90	197	232	283	335
Zaire, Republic of 2/.....	2	2	(1/)	(1/)	3	(1/)
Other countries.....	21	23	21	37	44	39
Total.....	1,173	1,051	1,078	1,175	1,063	995

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Congo (Kinshasa) prior to November 3, 1971.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 35.--FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Afghanistan.....	6	19	34	8	9	2
Argentina.....	3	25	1	0	1	(1/)
Brazil.....	305	97	137	105	74	29
Burundi.....	2	3	5	5	2	1
Cameroon.....	2	7	8	4	(1/)	2
Central African Republic..	1	17	7	3	1	0
Chad.....	7	41	34	24	16	37
China, People's Rep. of..	3	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	28	69	56	66	20	103
Dahomey.....	(1/)	6	6	6	8	1
East Africa 2/.....	55	46	29	32	28	24
Egypt.....	56	56	77	78	49	18
El Salvador.....	(1/)	0	0	1	3	14
Ethiopia.....	0	5	1	1	20	18
Greece.....	8	25	11	12	12	4
Guatemala.....	16	6	11	12	31	103
India.....	1	0	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Iran.....	32	50	36	40	73	91
Israel.....	8	20	18	10	11	11
Ivory Coast.....	4	6	3	22	9	14
Mali.....	(1/)	3	4	3	14	3
Mexico.....	72	13	9	5	4	34
Morocco.....	2	0	0	2	1	(1/)
Mozambique.....	2	12	21	28	28	53
Nicaragua.....	38	18	19	19	50	78
Niger.....	0	6	3	0	0	1
Nigeria.....	2	3	(1/)	(1/)	1	(1/)
Pakistan.....	10	(1/)	5	21	2	2
Paraguay.....	1	2	4	11	16	35
Peru.....	59	40	29	37	31	34
South Africa.....	1	9	3	1	2	(1/)
Sudan.....	118	49	64	74	57	42
Syria.....	32	63	40	23	6	8
Turkey.....	156	240	243	204	114	122
United States.....	88	69	91	185	104	59
USSR.....	73	34	69	132	89	93
Zaire, Republic of.....	2	8	9	2	2	1
Zambia.....	0	12	5	0	0	0
Other countries.....	31	5	12	18	20	23
Total.....	1,224	1,084	1,105	1,194	908	1,060

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Der Auswärtige Handel Deutschlands, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 36.--HONG KONG: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Argentina.....	2	26	0	0	5	1
Australia.....	5	9	0	16	6	12
Brazil.....	99	105	61	84	52	23
Cameroon.....	3	16	(1/)	6	0	0
Central African Republic.....	4	1	0	(1/)	4	(1/)
Chad.....	3	8	0	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of.....	0	0	0	(1/)	1	82
Egypt.....	(1/)	4	2	0	(1/)	(1/)
Guatemala.....	8	7	3	5	7	4
Iran.....	2	9	2	2	3	6
Japan.....	1	1	1	2	11	29
Kenya.....	17	11	7	11	8	2
Mexico.....	28	4	16	6	18	1
Nicaragua.....	13	13	17	23	12	55
Nigeria.....	4	49	2	(1/)	6	0
Pakistan.....	161	142	242	177	32	233
Sudan.....	8	28	21	14	44	34
Tanzania.....	105	104	104	89	102	76
Thailand.....	7	1	3	1	2	1
Turkey.....	3	8	3	25	16	17
Uganda.....	43	44	32	31	36	23
United States.....	179	202	55	173	362	139
USSR.....	7	33	29	43	83	31
Other countries.....	23	8	3	9	22	17
Total.....	725	833	603	717	832	787

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Hong Kong.

TABLE 37.--HUNGARY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average : 1965/69 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Egypt.....	24	24	21	27	21	14
Greece.....	20	29	16	13	28	7
Iran.....	30	59	32	9	42	56
Sudan.....	11	26	25	22	20	31
Syria.....	22	8	5	5	0	4
Turkey.....	20	46	18	14	18	30
USSR.....	177	229	169	192	186	200
Other countries.....	43	28	16	27	20	6
Total.....	347	449	302	309	335	348

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Hungary.

TABLE 38.--INDIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/
Egypt.....	128	172	67	94	76	19
Iran.....	(2/)	4	4	0	0	0
Kenya.....	19	28	90	2	0	0
Morocco.....	8	15	12	3	0	0
Peru.....	7	16	9	10	0	0
Southern Yemen.....	3	7	12	2	0	0
Sudan.....	116	170	181	258	37	10
Tanzania.....	3	2	13	(2/)	4	0
Uganda.....	26	48	18	2	6	(2/)
United States.....	245	278	144	1	(2/)	0
USSR.....	(2/)	0	23	54	33	0
Other countries.....	9	5	4	2	0	0
Total.....	564	745	577	428	156	29

1/ August-March, estimate of August-July total is 50. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 39.--IRELAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	3	0	1	(1/)	0	0
Colombia.....	2	12	14	12	12	10
Nicaragua.....	1	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	2	1	(1/)	0	0	0
Turkey.....	3	5	1	4	2	1
United States.....	12	1	1	(1/)	1	0
USSR.....	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	3	2
Other countries.....	4	5	4	7	8	7
Total.....	28	24	21	23	26	19

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Trade Statistics of Ireland, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 40.--ITALY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1/,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>2/</u>
Brazil.....	42	44	58	65	50	22
Central America.....	11	0	0	0	11	73
Egypt.....	85	56	60	64	72	32
Greece.....	2	35	13	8	10	5
Mexico.....	215	83	69	71	60	59
Mozambique.....	3	17	15	34	20	35
Nigeria.....	16	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	23	20	24	19	27	0
Sudan.....	83	72	82	105	122	64
Syria.....	20	107	109	117	111	33
Turkey.....	149	144	193	83	123	49
United States.....	245	127	174	206	175	130
USSR.....	44	17	38	39	39	43
Other America.....	22	25	30	38	36	25
Other Africa.....	29	46	21	34	44	20
Other countries.....	58	23	22	23	31	33
Total.....	1,047	816	908	906	931	623

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ August-May; estimate of August-July total is 735.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 41.--JAPAN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Argentina.....	12	64	(1/)	0	5	5
Australia.....	6	12	8	35	11	14
Bolivia.....	0	1	10	15	13	2
Brazil.....	188	277	324	237	175	55
Burundi.....	1	8	4	1	1	1
Cameroon.....	5	44	11	(1/)	2	1
Central African Republic.....	3	13	0	1	3	8
Chad.....	12	49	12	20	42	34
Colombia.....	7	24	1	7	6	5
Costa Rica.....	7	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Dahomey.....	2	12	7	4	8	2
Egypt.....	94	136	110	183	225	122
El Salvador.....	148	251	195	238	44	179
Greece.....	(1/)	14	26	0	3	0
Guatemala.....	137	185	168	181	131	125
Honduras.....	21	4	5	10	18	6
India.....	144	120	143	132	225	79
Iran.....	23	45	33	12	34	(1/)
Kenya.....	2	(1/)	0	(1/)	1	0
Mali.....	2	14	3	3	2	0
Mexico.....	676	492	529	467	437	418
Mozambique.....	12	26	39	37	31	24
Nicaragua.....	282	288	293	235	102	257
Nigeria.....	3	9	0	(1/)	1	(1/)
Pakistan.....	106	105	332	308	70	196
Paraguay.....	2	8	0	0	(1/)	0
Peru.....	14	5	4	1	21	(1/)
Southern Yemen.....	6	9	3	0	1	0
Sudan.....	65	74	62	92	108	8
Syria.....	63	83	43	9	6	2
Tanzania.....	48	49	11	19	12	14
Turkey.....	70	134	33	20	56	3
Uganda.....	34	86	44	50	53	26
United States.....	891	869	758	967	1,323	1,105
USSR.....	243	140	329	589	540	520
Upper Volta.....	1	10	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Other countries.....	12	9	14	10	18	17
Total.....	3,342	3,669	3,555	3,883	3,728	3,228

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association, Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

TABLE 42.--KOREA, SOUTH: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
ANNUAL 1969/74

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil.....	0	1	(1/)	1	2	2
Colombia.....	0	0	0	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Egypt.....	(1/)	1	3	2	7	2
El Salvador.....	(1/)	(1/)	1	1	3	0
Guatemala.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Japan.....	6	8	9	4	16	8
Nigeria.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peru.....	0	0	0	0	(1/)	0
Sudan.....	0	0	(1/)	(1/)	1	1
United States.....	457	540	508	475	746	705
Others.....	2	7	2	1	12	2
Total.....	465	557	523	484	788	722

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 43.--MOROCCO: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
ANNUAL 1969/74

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	1	0	5	4	3	0
Cameroon.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
Central African Rep.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chad.....	2	0	0	3	0	3
Dahomey.....	1	0	0	2	3	0
Ivory Coast.....	1	0	3	2	3	1
Turkey.....	1	(1/)	1	2	3	19
Upper Volta.....	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	1	1
United States.....	24	28	23	23	24	21
USSR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	0	1	6	3	4	5
Total.....	32	29	38	39	43	50

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 44.--NETHERLANDS: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <u>1/</u>
Afghanistan.....	3	17	19	5	2	(2/)
Argentina.....	3	3	(2/)	0	0	(2/)
Brazil.....	89	39	57	36	46	6
Cameroon.....	10	10	8	2	(2/)	0
Chad.....	2	3	2	(2/)	.	0
Colombia.....	13	34	5	11	7	19
Egypt.....	5	1	2	2	2	1
Greece.....	3	2	1	(2/)	1	(2/)
Guatemala.....	4	2	2	4	0	11
India.....	(2/)	0	0	0	(2/)	0
Iran.....	1	10	1	7	11	3
Kenya.....	(3/)	(2/)	1	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Mali.....	2	1	4	4	5	1
Mexico.....	7	(2/)	1	13	9	26
Nicaragua.....	1	0	1	0	6	1
Nigeria.....	17	25	2	2	3	0
Pakistan.....	8	(2/)	15	21	2	2
Paraguay.....	(2/)	2	1	1	2	1
Peru.....	25	24	11	6	4	5
Sudan.....	13	2	1	1	1	(2/)
Syria.....	18	8	6	6	7	0
Tanzania.....	7	1	8	4	(2/)	0
Turkey.....	28	26	22	16	11	6
Uganda.....	19	3	1	3	(2/)	(2/)
United States.....	27	38	34	53	27	11
USSR.....	3	6	(2/)	11	23	10
Zaire, Republic of.....	(2/)	4	2	9	2	0
Other countries.....	20	18	11	19	25	16
Total.....	338	279	218	231	199	118

1/ August-April, estimate of August-July total is 170. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Included with Uganda prior to 1969.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 45.--NORWAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	3	4	4	2	1	(1/)
Guatemala.....	2	1	(1/)	0	(1/)	0
Mexico.....	1	0	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
United States.....	11	7	7	8	12	9
Other countries.....	2	1	2	3	0	0
Total.....	19	13	13	13	13	9

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 46.--PHILIPPINES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/
Australia.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	(2/)	(2/)
El Salvador.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greece.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	28	(2/)	0	0	1	0
Nicaragua.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Sudan.....	1	(2/)	0	0	0	0
United States.....	127	144	154	128	197	97
Other countries.....	6	0	2	3	0	2
Total.....	171	147	156	131	198	99

1/ August - June; estimate of August - July total is 110.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 47.--POLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	5	0	29	11	3	0
Colombia.....	0	0	0	10	27	4
Egypt.....	36	68	37	26	5	39
Greece.....	23	8	20	21	24	11
Iran.....	29	35	27	10	14	13
Mexico.....	5	0	4	4	0	8
Pakistan.....	31	40	42	22	0	7
Sudan.....	15	23	18	17	3	18
Syria.....	25	9	9	9	15	6
Turkey.....	20	24	19	5	13	4
United States.....	74	0	44	78	29	37
USSR.....	373	562	435	479	464	557
Other countries.....	9	3	0	16	31	19
Total.....	645	772	684	708	628	723

Source: Rocznik Statystyczny (Warsaw), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 48.--PORTUGAL: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Angola.....	50	135	128	62	129	36
Brazil.....	9	1	22	88	54	10
Chad.....	0	0	(1/)	10	0	0
Colombia.....	6	2	0	7	(1/)	1
Egypt.....	5	5	8	1	0	0
Greece.....	15	9	10	53	15	3
Guatemala.....	16	1	2	8	5	25
Mexico.....	5	(1/)	3	5	0	0
Mozambique.....	170	196	148	160	146	144
Nicaragua.....	23	0	8	5	13	15
Peru.....	4	2	2	2	0	0
Sudan.....	3	4	17	40	0	14
Tanzania.....	1	0	1	3	0	25
Turkey.....	65	26	114	73	59	42
Uganda.....	(1/)	2	0	10	0	0
United States.....	6	5	20	14	14	74
Other countries.....	1	4	15	85	67	54
Total.....	379	392	498	626	502	443

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Boletim Mensal (Lisbon). Liverpool Cotton Outlook in 1974.

TABLE 49.--REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN): IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74.  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Afghanistan.....	0	0	13	(1/)	0	0
Argentina.....	1	43	1	0	8	6
Brazil.....	49	192	88	119	63	11
Central America.....	31	48	20	0	70	73
Colombia.....	1	2	1	0	0	0
Kenya.....	0	4	17	13	0	0
Mexico.....	38	22	38	62	76	29
Pakistan.....	(1/)	0	21	13	0	0
Peru.....	2	2	(1/)	(1/)	2	1
Sudan.....	6	6	32	26	24	14
Tanzania.....	(1/)	0	3	16	11	20
Thailand.....	1	(1/)	5	3	3	1
Turkey.....	5	6	0	7	21	11
Uganda.....	4	1	0	(2/)	11	5
United States.....	277	390	312	333	588	419
Other countries.....	6	19	33	65	34	62
Total.....	421	735	584	657	911	652

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ Included with Kenya.

Source: Industry of Free China (Taiwan).

TABLE 50.--SOVIET UNION: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
Afghanistan.....	40	16	25	37	41	78
Brazil.....	40	4	0	0	45	54
Egypt.....	368	564	497	317	311	72
Greece.....	29	48	4	43	0	0
Iran.....	58	93	99	113	64	80
Mali.....	6	7	9	4	0	0
Pakistan.....	19	52	28	48	9	14
Sudan.....	49	273	275	7	0	0
Syria.....	115	109	138	161	110	142
Turkey.....	8	8	34	35	0	0
Other countries.....	10	10	6	0	20	203
Total.....	742	1,184	1,115	765	600	643

Source: Foreign Trade of USSR and National Yearbook of the USSR for 1960 (Moscow),  
U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 51.--SPAIN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	38	16	54	25	12	0
Cameroon.....	0	0	0	13	6	0
Colombia.....	4	37	26	38	25	47
Egypt.....	34	16	37	59	32	9
El Salvador.....	(1/)	0	0	5	0	40
Greece.....	17	45	83	22	6	0
Guatemala.....	8	9	36	15	18	44
Mali.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	5	0	0
Mexico.....	11	52	6	0	6	3
Nicaragua.....	1	0	3	1	12	31
Pakistan.....	14	(1/)	11	0	0	17
Senegal.....	0	2	1	5	2	1
Sudan.....	7	22	24	23	20	14
Syria.....	23	15	0	13	11	3
Turkey.....	46	22	107	35	28	29
United States 2/.....	7	18	39	102	49	57
USSR.....	0	0	2	10	27	18
Other countries.....	9	6	9	16	19	18
Total.....	219	260	441	387	273	331

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2 and 12 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 52.--SWEDEN: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	4	20	14	4	1	1
Egypt.....	2	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	1	(1/)	2	(1/)	0	0
Mexico.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
United States.....	65	31	14	38	36	43
Other countries.....	3	2	1	0	1	4
Total.....	77	53	31	42	38	48

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 53.--SWITZERLAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	13	9	7	10	4	(1/)
Colombia.....	5	9	6	11	12	11
Egypt.....	22	19	23	30	23	11
Greece.....	6	10	9	8	2	(1/)
Guatemala.....	7	14	14	13	16	17
Israel.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	6	8	10
Mexico.....	28	11	1	2	2	5
Morocco.....	3	2	(1/)	1	(1/)	0
Mozambique.....	2	3	4	5	4	9
Nigeria.....	2	5	2	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	4	1	2	1	1	1
Paraguay.....	1	1	2	5	5	1
Peru.....	32	33	26	24	30	24
Sudan.....	9	10	14	14	16	9
Syria.....	2	4	7	8	3	0
Turkey.....	21	34	47	38	24	26
Uganda.....	5	8	6	7	5	4
United States.....	27	18	18	38	30	34
USSR.....	1	1	2	4	2	1
Other countries.....	6	6	3	3	5	7
Total.....	196	198	196	228	192	170

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du Commerce exterieur de la Suisse (Bern), U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 54.--THAILAND: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: :1965/69:	1970	: 1971	: 1972	: 1973	: 1974 1/
Belgium.....	1	1	0	3	2	1
Brazil.....	10	44	41	38	14	18
Guatemala.....	1	3	2	5	5	1
Mexico.....	9	5	5	12	7	7
Nicaragua.....	2	2	2	3	0	2
Pakistan.....	(2/)	2	29	4	0	1
Panama.....	0	1	1	1	0	0
South Africa.....	2	(2/)	(2/)	3	2	(2/)
Sudan.....	(2/)	2	4	20	31	6
Tanzania.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	5	1
United Kingdom.....	1	2	1	2	4	1
United States.....	78	129	121	182	254	61
USSR.....	0	0	3	1	6	8
Other countries.....	6	21	21	24	59	9
Total.....	110	212	230	299	389	116

1/ August-February; estimate of August-July total is 235.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Monthly Report of the Imports and Exports of Thailand.

TABLE 55.--UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Afghanistan.....	1	9	2	0	0	0
Argentina.....	6	16	2	2	2	3
Brazil.....	59	18	39	50	17	4
Cameroon.....	6	5	1	4	1	(1/)
Central African Republic:	8	7	2	7	3	0
Chad.....	5	3	1	5	6	4
Colombia.....	76	98	62	80	39	82
Congo (Brazzaville).....	2	8	7	3	(1/)	0
East Africa 2/.....	30	34	24	30	30	18
Egypt.....	21	20	16	26	27	5
Germany, West.....	5	8	1	10	6	7
Greece.....	5	12	13	4	2	3
Guatemala.....	7	1	4	4	3	4
India.....	3	(1/)	1	1	1	(1/)
Iran.....	48	43	11	9	13	4
Israel.....	13	33	15	11	1	9
Ivory Coast.....	8	8	1	2	1	2
Malawi.....	12	2	12	14	9	7
Mali.....	1	9	15	10	10	2
Mexico.....	15	0	1	(1/)	(1/)	1
Mozambique.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	13	12	1
Netherlands.....	6	2	1	2	3	4
Nicaragua.....	13	4	1	1	(1/)	2
Nigeria.....	15	15	1	1	1	0
Pakistan.....	40	7	31	50	3	13
Panama.....	2	2	5	2	2	2
Peru.....	35	27	37	14	16	11
South Africa, Rep. of....	6	9	6	7	0	3
Southern Yemen.....	5	6	0	1	3	0
Spain.....	4	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Sudan.....	62	56	38	51	30	23
Syria.....	2	1	(1/)	4	1	3
Togo.....	4	3	0	1	0	0
Turkey.....	116	95	94	109	61	54
United States 3/.....	116	113	74	93	71	48
USSR.....	66	35	55	129	153	120
Other countries.....	21	33	10	14	33	38
Total.....	844	743	591	764	560	477

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. 3/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission, Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 56.--UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1965/69:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Brazil.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	1	(1/)	0
Egypt.....	34	9	10	5	7	1
India.....	11	7	12	5	9	1
Mexico.....	16	1	18	6	12	19
Pakistan.....	4	3	9	10	4	4
Peru.....	21	7	7	(1/)	7	2
Sudan.....	9	10	13	6	8	7
Other countries.....	3	0	0	1	1	0
Total.....	98	37	72	34	48	34

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 57.--UNITED STATES: COTTON IMPORT QUOTAS, IMPORTS UNDER QUOTAS,  
AND OTHER IMPORTS, CROP YEARS 1974/75 and 1975/76  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Types and staple length of cotton	Quotas and imports under quotas			
	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports	
			1974/75	1975/76 1/
		1,000-bale equivalent		
<u>Upland:</u>				
Under 1-1/8".....	Country	30.2	19.7	19.1
<u>Long staple:</u>				
1-1/8" or more, but less than 1-3/8".....	Global	9.5	0	0
1-5/32" or more, but less than 1-3/8 (Tanguis):	Global	3.1	0	0
1-3/8" or more, but less than 1-11/16".....	Global	( 82.5	9.4	.2
1-11/16" and over.....	Global	(		
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....		95.1	9.4	.2
Total, all quotas.....		125.3	29.1	19.3
		Imports not subject to quota		
Harsh or rough of less than 3/4".....			4.6	.5
Total imports.....			33.7	19.8

1/ August - September.

Source: Compiled from official reports of the U.S. Customs and Census Bureaus.

TABLE 58.--URUGUAY: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	6	10	19	19	25	14
Mexico.....	5	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	4
Paraguay.....	13	15	(1/)	(1/)	3	5
Peru.....	5	3	2	1	1	1
Other countries.....	0	1	1	0	2	1
Total.....	29	29	22	20	31	25

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: La Importacion del Uruguay, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 59.--YUGOSLAVIA: IMPORTS OF COTTON BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN,  
AVERAGE 1965/69, ANNUAL 1970/74  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average:	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	:1965/69:	:	:	:	:	:
Brazil.....	3	3	1	2	0	0
Central African Republic.....	1	0	9	7	7	6
Chad.....	15	15	11	0	16	4
East Africa.....	4	14	14	2	9	23
Egypt.....	46	50	14	28	3	19
Greece.....	43	43	31	29	48	34
India.....	1	7	1	0	0	0
Iran.....	11	23	37	0	21	49
Israel.....	3	4	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	3	8	0	0	12	0
Nigeria.....	3	3	1	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	19	7	37	64	35	27
Sudan.....	12	17	5	34	10	24
Syria.....	7	0	14	0	10	39
Turkey.....	18	17	20	45	47	39
United States.....	95	0	0	0	0	0
USSR.....	79	99	164	169	194	214
Other countries.....	34	10	3	16	19	22
Total.....	397	320	362	396	431	500

Source: Statistics of the Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia, U.S. agricultural attaches, and other representatives abroad.

TABLE 60.--COTTON: IMPORTS INTO NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES FROM THE USSR,  
ANNUAL 1969/74

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination :	Year beginning August 1					
	1969 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :	1973 :	1974 :
Austria.....:	4	1	8	11	19	18
Belgium.....:	2	4	17	26	34	21
Canada.....:	12	0	(1/)	0	6	0
Finland.....:	42	52	57	46	40	21
France.....:	84	90	197	232	283	335
Germany, West.....:	48	34	69	132	89	93
Hong Kong.....:	13	33	29	43	83	31
India.....:	(1/)	0	23	54	33	(2/) 0
Ireland.....:	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0
Italy.....:	37	17	38	39	39	(3/) 43
Japan.....:	301	140	329	589	540	520
Morocco.....:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands.....:	(1/)	6	(1/)	11	23	(4/) 10
Spain.....:	0	0	2	10	27	18
Switzerland.....:	0	1	2	4	2	1
Thailand.....:	0	0	3	1	6	(5/) 8
United Kingdom.....:	41	35	55	129	153	120
Yugoslavia 6/.....:	76	168	134	178	248	(7/) 68
Total Non-Communist....:	660	581	963	1,505	1,625	1,307

1/ Less than 500 bales.

2/ August-March.

3/ August-May.

4/ August-April.

5/ August-February.

6/ July-June.

7/ July-December.





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FC 1-76

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cotton

FC 2-76  
January 1976

## SLIPPAGE OF U.S. COTTON EXPORT VOLUME RECORDED IN NOVEMBER

Asian ports in November were once again the primary recipients of U.S. cotton exports, accounting for 85 percent of the total 176,000 bales shipped during the month. For the first time this season however, exports to Asian destinations fell below the corresponding 1974 monthly level while those to non-Asian countries continued extremely light at only one-quarter of last season's level. Shipments to all destinations as a result were some 20 percent below those of the previous month and 35 percent below those of November 1974.

Cotton exports through August-November this season, while continuing to exceed comparable 1974/75 levels by 27 percent, dropped from a 60 percent lead during the August-October period. This slippage in export volume resulted largely from the decline in past-due shipments to several Asian countries and the continued uncompetitive nature of U.S. cotton values.

Prices for U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, rose almost 5 cents to over 65 cents per pound (California/Arizona SM 1-1/16") during November, more than sustaining the 6-9 cent margin over comparable foreign growths that prevailed in October. Transactions involving U.S. cotton continued to be absent in the Osaka market.

New sales during November were again running light at 78,000 bales, with nearly 70 percent of those sales subsequently offset by cancellations. The apparent export commitment through November 30 of the 1975/76 marketing year was therefore essentially unchanged from that of the previous month at 2.2 million bales and compares with an apparent commitment for the first 4 months of the 1974/75 season of 4.2 million bales.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVAL RECORDS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVAL RECORDS

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average :			Aug-Nov	November		
	1968/72 :	1973 :	1974 :	1974 :	1975 :	1974 :	1975 :
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	3 (1/)	(1/)	(1/)	
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	12	0	3	0
China, People's Republic of....	108	820	289	25	8	0	8
China Republic of.....	300	542	384	46	228	4	36
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	10	10	2	(1/)
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	5	109	1	10
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	200	130	124	38
Khmer, Republic of Cambodia....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of (South)....	491	722	628	133	309	25	41
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	7	9	(1/)	3
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	0	1	0	0
Philippines.....	136	154	111	35	46	7	10
Singapore.....	7	39	25	8	2	(1/)	(1/)
Thailand.....	112	215	106	15	21	8	2
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	5	0	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	0	0	2	1
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	504	873	176	149
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	11	2	6	0
France.....	71	81	65	18	7	10	2
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	19	1	11	(1/)
Italy.....	92	124	98	17	12	7	2
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	8	1	3	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	15	5	7	2
Other EEC.....	4	2	5	1	0	0	0
Sub-total EEC.....	379	414	316	89	28	44	6
Finland.....	4	11	21	11	2	3	0
Greece.....	9	19	44	9	4	4	3
Norway.....	4	11	7	1	1	(1/)	(1/)
Poland.....	51	30	22	3	0	3	0
Portugal.....	12	19	59	10	2	8	1
Romania.....	44	89	44	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	8	1	7	0
Sweden.....	32	40	34	7	7	3	1
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	16	5	9	2
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	0	0	1	0
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	154	50	82	13
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	74	45	12	10
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	0	0	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	(1/)
Other Western Hemisphere.....	13	11	11	1	2	0	1
Total.....	242	293	198	75	47	12	11
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	7	9	0	3
Morocco.....	23	26	20	4	1	1	0
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	25	4	0	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	11	28	5	2	0	1	0
Other Africa & Middle East.....	7	6	23	3	2	0	0
Total.....	91	101	129	45	16	2	3
<b>Grand Total.....</b>							
	3,495	5,746	3,746	778	986	272	176
<b>Total Value (Mil of Dol).....</b>							
	492	1,347	995	219	258	80	45

1/ Less than 500 bales.



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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SLUGGISH IN FIRST HALF OF MARKETING YEAR

U.S. cotton shipments continued to move at a very slow pace during January as exports totaled 214,000 running bales, 10 percent below December deliveries and almost 50 percent under the January 1975 level. The tailoff in January exports compared to those of a month earlier resulted from a sharp reduction in deliveries to Indonesia combined with small declines to Taiwan and Bangladesh.

For the first time this season, cumulative U.S. exports fell below the corresponding 1974/75 aggregate total, with August-January shipments of 1,437,000 bales 7 percent below the same 1974/75 period. The monthly export average through January was about 240,000 bales, compared with averages of 256,000 bales last season and 375,000 bales in 1973/74 for the corresponding August-January period.

Deliveries to Asian ports still comprised around 90 percent of total exports, even though January deliveries were 27 percent less than those of a year earlier. Consequently, U.S. exports to Asia through January were 28 percent above shipments for the same 1974/75 period against 46 percent above through December.

At the midpoint of the 1975/76 season the Republic of Korea was the leading U.S. market, receiving about 460,000 bales compared with 226,000 bales during the corresponding period last season. Cumulative shipments to the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan) (278,000 bales), Japan (233,000 bales), and Indonesia (152,000 bales) accounted for 78 percent of aggregate exports. Outside of Asia, Canada at 65,000 bales received the greatest share of U.S. cotton trade. January exports to

Korea and Japan represented 67 percent of the monthly total.

Cumulative exports to non-Asian ports of 161,000 bales fell 70 percent behind the same August-January rate of last season. January shipments to these destinations of 27,000 bales lagged 82 percent below those of a year earlier.

U.S. shipments to Europe continued to proceed at a very depressed level. January shipments of 14,000 bales, down 89 percent from those of a year earlier, brought cumulative 1975/76 European deliveries to only 73,000 bales, down 81 percent from the same 1974/75 period. The European Community (EC) received 50 percent of European shipments in January, which represents an 83 percent reduction compared with the January 1975 total. Cumulative current season exports through January to the EC remained about 80 percent below those for the corresponding period last season.

Demand for U.S. cotton increased sharply in January, primarily because of firmer foreign price movements and an encouraging outlook for yarn sales in several major textile markets. January new sales for 1975/76 delivery were around 525,000 running bales, more than three times greater than the August-December new sales average. Japan (148,000 bales), the Republic of Korea (87,000 bales), and Indonesia (80,000 bales) took up the largest portion of new export sales. Allowing for cancellations of about 66,000 bales, the apparent 1975/76 export commitment rose to near 2.8 million bales by the end of January, some 500,000 bales above commitments through December. In addition, around 94,000 bales of U.S. cotton were sold in January for delivery in 1976/77.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1973	1974	Aug-Jan	January		
	1968-72	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	3 (1/)	(1/)		0
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	18	30	0	12
China, People's Rep. of.....	108	820	289	64	8	31	0
China, Republic of.....	300	542	384	73	278	18	21
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	18	14	4	1
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	16	152	5	1
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	479	233	121	55
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of (South).....	491	722	628	226	458	52	88
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	9	9	2 (1/)	
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	0	1	0 (1/)	
Philippines.....	136	154	111	44	65	5	7
Singapore.....	7	39	25	10	2	2	0
Thailand.....	112	215	106	33	26	9	2
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	5	0	0 (1/)	
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	2	0	0	0
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	1,000	1,276	255	187
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	27	2	5	1
France.....	71	81	65	38	12	8	3
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	33	1	5	0
Italy.....	92	124	98	48	17	17	3
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	15	1	4 (1/)	
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	23	5	3	0
Other EC.....	4	2	5	1	0	0	0
Sub-total EC.....	379	414	316	185	38	42	7
Finland.....	4	11	21	18	2	3	0
Greece.....	9	19	44	26	5	12	1
Norway.....	4	11	7	3	2	1	1
Poland.....	51	30	22	10	0	7	0
Portugal.....	12	19	59	27	2	11 (1/)	
Romania.....	44	89	44	26	0	26	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	24	3	12	2
Sweden.....	32	40	34	16	12	6	2
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	41	7	12	1
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	2	2	0	0
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	378	73	132	14
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	100	65	14	8
Chile.....	1	11	1 (1/)		0	0	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere.....	13	11	11	5	2	3	1
Total.....	242	293	198	105	67	17	9
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	9	14	0	4
Morocco.....	23	26	20	9	2	2	0
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	27	4	2	0
South Africa, Republic of.....	11	28	5	3 (1/)		1	0
Other Africa & Middle East.....	7	6	23	3	1	0	0
Total.....	91	101	129	55	21	5	4
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Total Value (Mil of Dol).....</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>57</b>
1/ Less than 500 bales.							



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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SLIP, SALES RISE IN FEBRUARY

Cotton exports during February 1976 totaled 141,000 bales (480 lb net), bringing August-February cumulative exports during 1975/76 to 1,577,000 bales. The February export figure was one-third lower than January's total and was 63 percent below the level of February 1975. Cumulative exports continued below last year's level for the second consecutive month.

Asian countries continued to take a large majority of U.S. cotton exports. In February, 83 percent of exports went to Asia, bringing the Asian portion for the year to date to 88 percent. Both figures were far higher than those of last year. In terms of cumulative exports, the Republic of Korea continued to be the leading destination, while Japan, the country usually first in purchase of U.S. cotton, remained third behind the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Europe and the Western Hemisphere countries took the remainder of U.S. cotton exports in February. Amounting to only 24,000 bales in February, exports to these destinations were down 79 percent from non-Asian sales of a year earlier. Canada and Italy were the major non-Asian destinations, while several other European countries took

small amounts. In February, exports to European Community (EC) countries amounted to 10,000 bales, 7 percent of total exports, down from 9 percent in February of 1974/75. Cumulative exports to the EC for the August-February period have fallen from 11 percent of total exports during the period in 1974/75 to only 3 percent this year.

Prices of U.S. growths continued to be more competitive than earlier this season, although actual exports in February did not yet reflect sharply higher new sales that have occurred since the turn of the year. In February, sales totaled 450,000 bales, including 120,000 for delivery next season.

The apparent export commitment (shipments plus outstanding sales) for the current year rose to around 3,000,000 bales at the end of February. Leading purchasers were Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, which between them accounted for two-thirds of total commitments. The export commitment for 1976/77 delivery also rose sharply from 188,000 to just over 300,000 bales.

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1 Less than 500 bales.

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cotton

FC-7  
May 1976

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SHOW UPTURN IN MARCH

A sharp rise in U.S. cotton exports occurred in March, when 381,000 running bales were shipped. This was 10 percent above year-earlier exports for March and a marked gain—170 percent—of more than 200,000 bales over February 1976 exports. The higher figure brought total exports for the marketing year to 1,958,000 bales. For the first time, exports reflected the higher level of sales the United States has experienced since January, when U.S. prices became more competitive and uncommitted foreign supplies tightened.

Some 87 percent of exports in March were headed for Asian destinations, which kept the cumulative Asian share of 1975/76 exports at the 88 percent level reported last month, compared with 67 percent for August-March 1974/75 and 73 percent for all of 1974/75.

The Republic of Korea again received the largest share of U.S. cotton, followed by Bangladesh and Japan. For the August-March period, the leading destinations were Korea (597,000 bales), Japan (344,000 bales), and the Republic of China (342,000 bales),

which together have received 66 percent of all exports.

Non-Asian countries received only 13 percent of U.S. cotton exports in March, and for the August-March period have received only 12 percent. Canada, Ghana, and Italy were the major non-Asian recipients in March. Cumulatively, Canada is the largest non-Asian market for 1975/76, having received 84,000 bales since last August. Italy and the other European Community countries have taken only 64,000 bales, or 3 percent of U.S. cotton exports, compared with 244,000 bales, 11 percent of exports, in August-March of the previous marketing year.

Continued strong U.S. cotton export sales in the 4 weeks ending March 28 totaled 484,000 bales, of which 178,000 bales were for delivery next season. The net 1975/76 commitment rose about 250,000 bales to total just under 3,300,000 bales. The total commitment for 1976/77 rose to just under half a million bales. For March and cumulatively, the leading purchasers were Korea and Japan. The new crop year export commitment as of the end of March 1976 was roughly 10 percent above the year-ago level.

JUN 1 1976

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average :	1973 :	1974 :	August-March :	March		
	1968-72 :	1973 :	1974 :	1975 :	1976 :	1977 :	
<u>Asia &amp; Oceania:</u>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	4	1	(1/)	(1/)
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	44	107	0	77
China, People's Rep. of.....	108	820	289	120	8	22	0
China, Republic of.....	300	542	384	130	342	31	48
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	18	22	1	6
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	28	178	5	24
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	658	344	112	70
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of (South)....	491	722	628	361	597	55	90
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	11	9	1	(1/)
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	0	1	0	(1/)
Philippines.....	136	154	111	56	74	6	7
Singapore.....	7	39	25	12	4	1	2
Thailand.....	112	215	106	55	36	14	7
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	25	(1/)	10	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	1	0	0	1
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	1,523	1,723	258	332
<u>Europe:</u>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	35	6	2	2
France.....	71	81	65	51	16	5	1
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	38	2	2	1
Italy.....	92	124	98	71	30	11	7
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	17	2	1	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	28	7	1	1
Other EC.....	4	2	5	4	1	2	0
Sub-total EC.....	379	414	316	244	64	24	12
Finland.....	4	11	21	21	3	1	(1/)
Greece.....	9	19	44	36	7	3	1
Norway.....	4	11	7	5	4	1	2
Poland.....	51	30	22	15	0	1	0
Portugal.....	12	19	59	43	2	7	0
Romania.....	44	89	44	44	0	6	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	41	7	9	3
Sweden.....	32	40	34	29	16	6	3
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	49	9	3	2
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	0	0	0	0
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	527	112	61	23
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	133	84	16	11
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	(1/)
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere.....	13	11	11	8	6	1	4
Total.....	242	293	198	141	90	17	15
<u>Africa &amp; Middle East:</u>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	16	24	2	10
Morocco.....	23	26	20	13	2	5	0
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	32	4	2	0
South Africa, Republic of....	11	28	5	5	2	1	1
Other Africa & Middle East....	7	6	23	3	1	0	0
Total.....	91	101	129	73	33	10	11
Grand Total.....	3,495	5,746	3,746	2,204	1,958	346	381
Total Value (Mil of Dol).....	492	1,347	995	635	521	91	105
1/ = Less than 500 bales.							

1/ = Less than 500 bales.

FC 8-76  
June 1976

## CURRENT SOVIET COTTON DEVELOPMENTS<sup>1</sup>

### Summary

In October 1973, the Foreign Agricultural Service published a comprehensive survey on cotton in the USSR following the visit of a U.S. cotton mission to that country.<sup>2</sup> Since then additional and later information has become available.

Metric measure is used in this report to present Soviet data as originally given and to avoid loss of accuracy in making conversions. Tables giving conversions for metric tons into bales, hectares into acres, kilograms per hectare into pounds per acre, and kilograms into pounds are presented in the Appendix.

Cotton production in the Soviet Union had a moderate setback in 1975/76 to 7.9 million tons of seed cotton after a record of 8.4 million tons in 1974/75 (in million 480-lb bales of lint, 12.1 compared with 12.9). Nevertheless, the USSR continued to be the largest producer of cotton in the world as it had been in 1970/71, 1971/72, and 1974/75. Planted acreage was up slightly for 1975/76, but yields were down because of reduced supplies of irrigation water; bad weather at planting time; and rain, snow, and freezing weather at picking time in October 1975.

In the past 10 years Soviet seed cotton production has increased an average of 86,000 tons (about 130,000 bales of lint) annually—by far the largest gain in any country or even continent in the world. About half of the gain of over 40 percent has been from increased area and half from higher yields. Still further, large increases in production are planned. The 1975/76 goal was 7.7 million metric tons of seed cotton. The Tenth Plan, announced in December

1975, calls for 9.0 million by 1980 (in million bales of lint, 11.8, and 13.8, respectively).

Rainfall in cotton producing areas was moderately below normal in the 1975/76 winter and the need for timely measures to conserve water was being stressed in the spring of 1976. Spring was reported to be late but by April 29 cotton planting was reported completed on 2,721,000 hectares, 93 percent of plan, and on May 10 on 99.8 percent. Some replanting was necessary because of torrential rains but there apparently was no substantial damage by the earthquake or floods to the irrigation canal system. The crop was reported to be doing well by the end of May.

With further small gain in area, the 1976/77 USSR cotton crop could equal the record 1974/75 harvest even if yields are not quite as high as then. A recovery of the upward march of cotton yields could result in a new record.

Unlike its experience with many other commodities, the USSR in recent years has consistently obtained cotton crops that were well above their established goals. This was true even with the poor 1975/76 crop. At least some of this success is because of resources allocated to cotton.

For instance, more fertilizer was used on cotton per hectare than any other crop until 1975, when usage on sugarbeets was slightly higher. Also, the Government continues to give cotton farmers substantial benefits, including a price bonus of 50 percent for all cotton produced and marketed over each farm's target. More farm machinery and land under irrigation have also benefited Soviet cotton production.

Excepting 1975/76, yields have continued to rise rapidly in the USSR, although they still are below irrigated yields in Arizona and California in the United States. The improvement is ascribed in Soviet statements to increased use of fertilizer and chemicals, expansion in plantings of wilt-resistant varieties, and increased crop rotation.

Soviet cotton production is about 93 percent Upland and 7 percent Egyptian types (Barbadense): in 1975, 2,440,000 and 96,000 metric tons of lint, respectively. Most of the Upland cotton is 1-1/16" in staple length. Only about one-

<sup>1</sup>By Robert B. Evans, Cotton Division, FCA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

<sup>2</sup>Cotton Production in the Soviet Union. Report of a U.S. team, FASM-254, October 1973.

fourth of the Egyptian types was extra-longstaple in length in 1970, that is 1-3/8" and over.

USSR data indicate that farmers sold their cotton in 1973 for the equivalent of 1,000 to 1,625 rubles per ton on a lint basis, which converts to extremely high cents-per-pound figures at the official exchange rate.<sup>3</sup> For 1974, Soviet cotton exports were valued in USSR foreign trade statistics at an average of 872 rubles per ton, which converts to 52 U.S. cents per pound at the official rate. The USSR, however, quotes and sells its cotton to non-Communist countries for the latter's currencies or for dollars.

Soviet cotton exports continue to rise, totaling 784,000 metric tons in 1974/75 compared with 734,000 a season earlier and an average of 507,000 tons during 1965-69 (3.6, 3.4, and 2.3 million bales, respectively). Cotton is the leading agricultural export of the Soviet Union. In calendar years 1970-74, cotton exports were valued at 446 million rubles (\$2.8 billion at official rates), which was 82 percent of the value of grain imports during the same period.

**Eastern Europe.** (Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria) is the major market for USSR cotton. An average of 572,000 tons of cotton was shipped into Eastern Europe from all sources annually during calendar years 1970-74. More than two-thirds was from the Soviet Union in 1974, compared with 59 percent during 1965-69. In this group of countries the United States sells from 10,000 to 20,000 tons or so annually to Romania, 5,000 to 10,000 tons to Poland, and none to the other countries.

The USSR is the most rapidly expanding supplier to the important Western European market, which imported 1.1 million tons of cotton in 1974/75, compared with an average of 1.4 million in 1965/66-1969/70. The USSR

share last season was 178,000 tons, compared with an average of 93,000 during the earlier 5-year period. In the last two seasons, the USSR has been a larger supplier than the United States.

USSR shipments to Japan similarly have doubled but are still less than half U.S. shipments. Imports by Japan from other countries, however, have declined. An agreement signed in November 1975 calls for the USSR to export 120,000 tons of cotton annually to Japan during 1976-80, which would about maintain the present level of shipments.

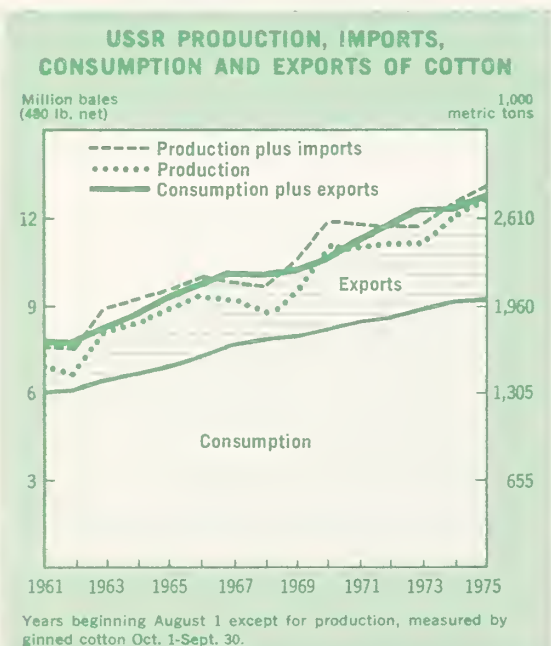
While the USSR is one of the world's largest exporters, it is also a very substantial importer of cotton, importing 140,000 tons in 1974 compared to a second 258,000 tons in 1970. Egypt and Syria have been the major sources of supply, but Afghanistan and Iran are also important. Political considerations, desire to trade, lack of alternate commodities to import in payment for Soviet exports, proximity, and need for longer staple cotton may be among the reasons for Soviet cotton imports.

USSR cotton consumption, already second only to that of the People's Republic of China, continues to grow rapidly, but at a lower rate than 4 years ago. Soviet per capita fiber consumption, now between 14 and 15 kilograms (31 and 33 pounds) annually, approaches that of Western Europe. The Soviet Union has a greater degree of dependence on cotton and other natural fibers than the United States or Western Europe. A gain of 50 percent by 1980 in manmade fiber production is planned, but even then availability of these fibers will still be relatively low.

## Production

In four of the past seven seasons, including 1975-76, the USSR has been the world's largest cotton producing country. There was a moderate setback this season, however, to 2,640,000 tons of cotton lint compared with 2,820,000 in 1974-75. This was the first interruption in the upward march of Soviet cotton culture since 1969/70. Even with the current setback, Soviet cotton production is over 300,000 metric tons larger than in 1970 and over 700,000 tons larger than in 1965. (Tables 1 and 2).

**Area.** Although planted area was up slightly in 1975/76, rain and low temperatures during the planting season caused difficulties and 240,000 hectares in Uzbekistan alone had to be replanted. Later there was concern over low water supplies in streams and rivers of several producing areas because of a dry autumn in 1974 and a snowless winter. Also, the summer of 1975 was unusually hot and dry, accompanied by scorching winds and a serious lack of irrigation water. Even then, it was hoped until mid-October that it would at least equal the 1974 crop. Rain, snow, and freezing weather hit Central Asia, however, in mid-October and early November, severely damaging the crop and interfering with the harvest.



<sup>3</sup>According to the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the official exchange rate set by the USSR was 0.90 rubles per dollar in 1967-70, 0.829 in 1971-72, 0.746 in 1973, 0.757 in 1974 and 0.76 in 1975.

Table 1. USSR: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND CHANGE IN STOCKS, YEARS BEGINNING AUGUST 1, 1961-75 (1,000 Metric Tons)

Years Beginning August 1	Production			Imports <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Consump- tion <u>4/</u>	Change in carryover <u>5/</u>
	Procurements Lint basis <u>1/</u>	Ginnings October- September	Difference <u>2/</u>				
1961.....	1,516	1,510	+ 6	147	360	1,311	- 14
1962.....	1,464	1,450	+ 14	195	331	1,327	- 13
1963.....	1,772	1,751	+ 21	179	364	1,397	+169
1964.....	1,778	1,841	- 63	167	431	1,453	+124
1965.....	1,901	1,909	+ 8	177	487	1,515	+ 84
1966.....	2,011	2,003	- 8	156	523	1,574	+ 62
1967.....	2,001	2,004	- 3	140	546	1,651	- 53
1968.....	1,993	1,925	+ 68	156	495	1,698	-112
1969.....	1,917	2,047	-130	221	490	1,727	+ 51
1970.....	2,306	2,341	- 35	249	534	1,778	+278
1971.....	2,375	2,367	+ 8	198	608	1,843	+112
1972.....	2,443	2,406	+ 37	146	697	1,872	- 19
1973.....	2,568	2,414	+154	136	734	1,931	-115
1974.....	2,820	2,657	+163	138	740	1,964	+ 91
1975.....	2,636	( <u>6/</u> ) 2,738	+102	( <u>7/</u> ) 125	( <u>7/</u> ) 762	( <u>7/</u> ) 2,000	( <u>7/</u> ) +101

1/ Procurements of seed cotton converted to lint basis by applying a ginning ratio of .34 for Upland cotton and .28 for Egyptian types.

2/ Procurements less ginnings.

3/ Calculated from reported calendar year figures on basis of 5/12 of 1961 quantity plus 7/12 of 1962 quantity, etc.

4/ Cotton consumption figures for calendar years, 1962-66 and 1968-70, as reported to International Cotton Advisory Committee, placed on crop year basis using 5/12 of 1962 quantity plus 7/12 of 1963, etc. For other crop years estimated from July 1 - June 30 using cotton yarn production figures divided by .90 for crop year beginning August 1, 1961, .855 for 1966, .845 for 1967, .82 for 1970, .81 for 1971 and 1972 and .80 for 1973 and 1974. The factors are derived from mill consumption and yarn production figures for 1962-70 and have been assumed to decline since then.

5/ Ginnings plus imports minus exports and consumption. There are no authentic data on the size of USSR cotton stocks.

6/ Partly estimated.

7/ Estimated.

Table 2. COTTON GINNINGS IN USSR  
BY QUARTERS, 1961-75  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Year Beginning October 1	Quarter				Total
	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September	
1961.....	586	427	326	171	1,510
1962.....	568	429	294	159	1,450
1963.....	573	484	450	244	1,751
1964.....	584	503	462	292	1,841
1965.....	580	536	492	(1/) 311	1,909
1966.....	(1/) 581	563	527	332	2,003
1967.....	610	1,107		287	2,004
1968.....	647	479	528	271	1,925
1969.....	641	570	508	328	2,047
1970.....	722	658	618	343	2,341
1971.....	740	649	630	(1/) 344	2,367
1972.....	(1/) 736	677	639	354	2,406
1973.....	800	1,298		317	2,414
1974.....	861	1,444		(1/) 352	2,657
1975.....	(1/) 853				

1/ July-September estimated as having same ratio to January-June data as in next previous season. October-December is 6 months reported total less July-September estimate.

Compiled from USSR reports to the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

**Yields.** Some of the increase since 1970 in cotton production has been because of a 5.8 percent rise in cotton area. However, most of the gain has been a result of an 8.1 percent advance in yields (Table 3). Soviet statements to the International Cotton Advisory Committee indicate that "higher yields" were due to "every effort being made to ameliorate the soil condition, to enlarge the application of chemicals . . . .," to an "improved system of crop rotation," and to hectareage expansion under such wilt-resistant varieties of cotton as Tashkent 1 and Tashkent 3.

Reports indicate cutbacks in existing areas because of increased rotation with other crops, including alfalfa and forage crops, to help control cotton wilt. These area declines, however, are being offset by newly irrigated lands brought into cotton farming.

Cotton continued in 1974 to have first priority on allocation of fertilizer with an average of 367 kilograms of "active ingredients" applied per hectare on cotton land compared to 299 on sugar beets, 40 on grain other than corn, and 124 on corn.

**Further increases planned.** The Tenth Five-Year Plan, announced in December 1975, calls for seed cotton production to average 8.5 million tons during 1976-80—approximately 2.8 million tons or 12.8 million bales of lint (table 4). This would involve a 15 percent increase over the 1971-75 plan but only a 10 percent increase over actual production in 1971-75. With cotton, unlike some of the other crops, the USSR in recent years has successfully lifted

production well above goals. In 1974, the plan called for 7.32 million tons, while actual production totaled 8.4 million. In 1975, the plan called for 7.7 million tons, and despite a bad year, 7.9 million tons were produced.

The Tenth Plan calls for production to total 9 million tons in 1980 (lint basis: 3 million tons, or 13.7 million bales). This would be up 17 percent from the goal for 1975 and up 7 percent from the record crop in 1974.

The plan to raise cotton production in 1976-80 by 11 percent over actual production in 1971-75 compares with planned increases of 14-17 percent in total agricultural output, 19-22 percent in grain, 6-11 percent for meat, 7-10 percent for milk, 14-20 percent for eggs, and 25-29 percent for sugarbeets. Cotton production ran ahead of 1974-75 plans, while grains and sugarbeets were behind. It is next to impossible, however, to interpret whether this means a greater emphasis on other crops or not.

The Tenth Plan states that the major share of productive investment in agriculture during 1976-80 is to go to improved irrigation facilities in the dry grain areas of the Volga, North Caucasus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan; to draining and reclaiming areas in the black soil zone; and improving pastures throughout the country. Mineral fertilizer availability is to increase to 115 million tons by 1980 compared with 75 million tons in 1975. Pesticides and herbicides also are to be increased.

According to a speech by the First Secretary of the Uzbek Central Party Committee in March 1976, Uzbekis-

Table 3. AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION OF SEED COTTON, BY REPUBLICS, IN THE USSR, 1969-75

Crop Year	Seed Cotton							
	Uzbekistan	Tadzhikistan	Turkmenistan	Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	Kirgizia	Other Republics	Total USSR
<b>AREA</b>								
	1,000 hectares							
1969.....	1,669	242	312	198	45	74	0	2,540
1970.....	1,709	254	397	193	118	75	0	2,746
1971.....	1,707	261	401	206	118	77	0	2,770
1972.....	1,681	261	405	197	116	75	0	2,735
1973.....	1,683	262	410	198	115	74	0	2,742
1974.....	1,731	265	485	210	115	74	0	2,880
1975.....	1,773	271	485	211	110	71	0	(1/) 2,921
<b>PRODUCTION OF SEED COTTON</b>								
	1,000-metric tons							
1969.....	3,861	626	692	299	90	140	0	5,708
1970.....	4,495	727	869	336	276	187	0	6,890
1971.....	4,511	788	920	382	296	204	0	7,101
1972.....	4,710	743	931	431	292	189	0	7,296
1973.....	4,908	806	1,007	410	313	218	0	7,662
1974.....	5,330	879	1,117	531	340	211	0	8,408
1975.....	5,014	836	1,078	451	283	202	0	7,864
<b>YIELD OF SEED COTTON</b>								
	Kilograms per hectare							
1969.....	2,313	2,587	2,218	1,510	2,000	1,892		2,247
1970.....	2,630	2,862	2,189	1,741	2,339	2,493		2,509
1971.....	2,643	3,019	2,294	1,854	2,508	2,649		2,564
1972.....	2,802	2,847	2,299	2,188	2,517	2,520		2,668
1973.....	2,916	3,076	2,456	2,071	2,722	2,946		2,794
1974.....	3,079	3,317	2,305	2,529	2,957	2,851		2,920
1975.....	2,828	3,085	2,223	2,137	2,573	2,845		2,692

1975 data from Agricultural Attache's report of January 19, 1976.

1/ 2,930 for 1976 (preliminary)

Table 4. USSR COTTON PLANS AND THEIR FULFILLMENT  
(SEED COTTON BASIS)

Calendar Year	Plan	Production	Percentage of Plan
	Million m. tons	Million m. tons	Percent
1971-75, Average.....	6.8	7.7	113
1971.....	6.2	7.1	115
1972.....	6.6	7.3	111
1973.....	6.8	7.7	113
1974.....	7.3	8.4	115
1975.....	7.7	7.9	103
1976-80, Average.....	8.5		
1976.....	7.9	--	--
1980.....	9.0	--	--

tan's goal is to boost total seed cotton output to no less than 5.3 million tons in 1976 and 6 million tons in 1980—both including above-plan production. Uzbekistan produces two-thirds of the USSR's cotton and had an output of 5,330,000 tons in 1974 and 5,040,000 tons in 1975. The Republic plans to irrigate 462,000 hectares of new land, to carry out amelioration of 500,000 hectares, and to carry out capital planning for another 300,000 hectares. The First Secretary stressed the importance of timely measures to prevent a water shortage in some of the river basins.

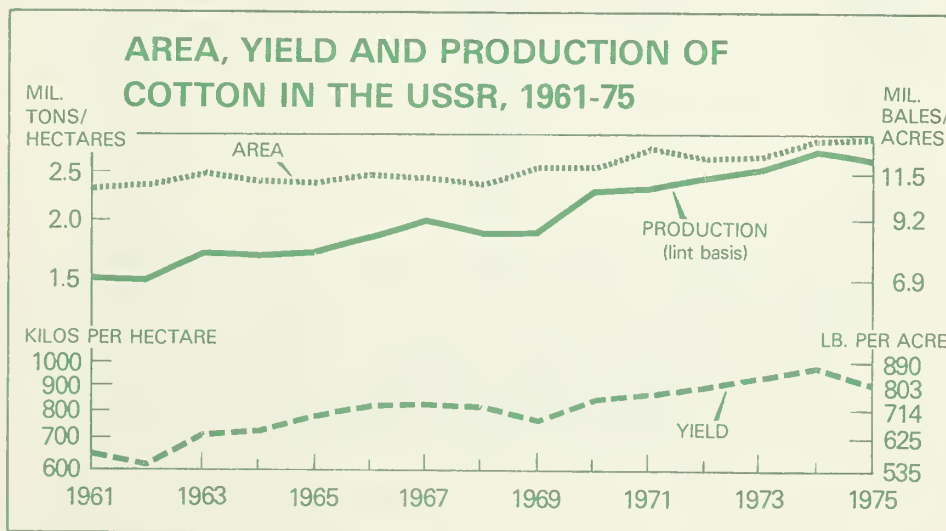
An article in *Sel' skaya Zhisn'* for April 6 said construction had been completed on 900 meters of a new underground pipeline that eventually will result in 154,000 hectares of land being reclaimed, including 76,000 hectares of newly irrigated land in Tadzhikistan. It was estimated that the new areas will eventually produce 64,000 tons of seed cotton as well as substantial quantities of grapes, vegetables, and other commodities.

Soviet reports on cotton note that more than 40,000 mechanical pickers, strippers, and cleaning machines were

engaged in cotton production in 1974. It also was reported that 50 percent of the total Soviet cotton crop was harvested with machinery in 1974, including 47 percent of the long staple cotton. The new Five-Year Plan speaks of continued efforts toward greater mechanization and increased human skills. Another statement said that some 46 percent of the cotton in Uzbekistan was picked by machine in 1975, but this was less than expected.

No data are available on planned cotton area and yields for 1976-80. The area planted to cotton rose 5.8 percent from 1969-71 to 1973-75 while the yield rose 15.1 percent. In 1975/76, the USSR had the fourth largest cotton area, after India, the People's Republic of China, and the United States. Since practically all Soviet cotton land is irrigated, no doubt the USSR has the largest irrigated cotton area in the world.

The yield per hectare in the USSR rose from 817 to 941 kilograms on a lint basis from 1969-71 to 1973-75. The latter figure compares with 1,233 in Israel (1973-75), which has the highest yields in the world but on a very limited



area, and an average of 1,090 kilograms in Arizona, California, and New Mexico, where cotton also is irrigated.

Varieties of cotton grown in the USSR, by area, are shown in Table 5. Both in 1971 and 1974, 90 percent of the Soviet cotton area was planted to upland varieties and 10 percent to Egyptian types (table 6).

The area in the wilt-resistant varieties, Tashkent 1 and Tashkent 3 in the Upland group, has greatly increased, while the area in 108F, the former standard variety, has been halved. In 1970/71, around 60 percent of the Soviet Upland crop was classed as 31/32 mm. in staple length and 20 percent was 32/33 mm. According to a Soviet comparison, these would equate to 1-1/16" and 1-3/32" respectively. Tests made at the time on Soviet cotton indicated that the No. 1 grade was mostly 1-1/16" and some 1-3/32". Some of the lower grades, however, stapled 1" and 1-1/32".

The change since then in varieties indicates that the concentration on 1-1/16" or slightly shorter cotton has increased and that there has been some decline in 1-3/32". The proportion in varieties stapling 35.7-36.5 mm. (1-3/16"-1-7/32") has remained about the same at around 13-15 percent of the area.

As for the Egyptian types, not more than 25 percent of the production was classed as 38/39 mm. (1-3/8") and longer in staple length in 1970 and thus could qualify as extra-long staples. The remainder was mostly 35/36 and 36/37 mm. (1-3/16" and 1-7/32").

An analysis of areas planted to Egyptian types indicates 43 percent of the 1970/71 cotton area was in varieties claimed to produce staple lengths of 38/39 mm. (1-3/8") and longer. By 1971/72, the percentage was 46 percent and in 1974, 63 percent. Undoubtedly these percentages should be discounted considerably in the light of actual classing

Table 5. AREA PLANTED TO VARIOUS VARIETIES, USSR, 1971 and 1974 1/

Variety	Staple length		1971	1974
	mm.	inches	1,000	hectares
<u>Upland</u>				
153 F.....	31.9	1-1/16	216	6
108 F.....	32.1	1-1/16	882	418
Tashkent 3.....	32.3	1-1/16	27	524
Tashkent 1.....	32.5	1-1/16	64	843
2833.....	32.8	1-3/32	74	58
Tashkent 2.....	32.9	1-3/32	104	(2/)
S-4727.....	32.9	1-3/32	387	386
159F.....	33.0	1-3/32	333	(2/)
2421 Impr.....	33.4	1-3/32	22	(2/)
149 F.....	35.7	1-3/16	77	78
138 F.....	36.3	1-3/16	109	17
133.....	36.5	1-7/32	185	256
152 F.....	(3/)	(3/)	6	12
Other.....	(3/)	(3/)		
Total Upland:			2,486	2,598
<u>Egyptian types</u>				
5904 I.....	37.0	1-7/32	58	55
5595 I.....	37.9	1-1/4	53	37
9078 I.....	38.5	1-1/4	40	11
6465 V.....	39.6	1-7/16	11	20
8763 I.....	39.8	1-7/16	51	75
9155 I.....	40.0	1-7/16	23	1
9647I.....	40.6	1-1/2	2	63
S 6030.....	41.7	1-1/2	41	6
T-7.....	(3/)	(3/)	(2/)	6
S 6029.....	(3/)	(3/)	(2/)	6
6249 I.....	(3/)	(3/)	(2/)	(4/)
Others.....	(3/)	(3/)	5	2
Total Egyptian types			284	282
Grand Total....			2,770	2,880

1/ 1971 area data and staple lengths in millimeters are from tables 21 and 22 in Cotton Production in the Soviet Union, (FAS-M-254). Equivalent staple lengths in inches are from table 33 of this report. Original source of the equivalents is "Cotton Growing and Ginning in the USSR", v/o Exportljon, Moscow.

2/ If any, included under "Other".

3/ No data.

4/ Less than 0.5

Table 6. PROCUREMENTS OF UPLAND AND EGYPTIAN TYPE  
COTTONS, CALENDAR YEARS, 1964-75  
(Million Metric Tons)

Year	Seed cotton basis 1/			Lint cotton basis Estimated 2/		
	Upland	Egyptian types	Total	Upland	Egyptian types	Total
1964.....	4,974	311	5,285	1,691	87	1,778
1965.....	5,261	401	5,662	1,789	112	1,901
1966.....	5,596	385	5,981	1,903	108	2,011
1967.....	5,497	473	5,970	1,869	132	2,001
1968.....	5,477	468	5,945	1,862	131	1,993
1969.....	5,302	406	5,708	1,803	114	1,917
1970.....	6,267	624	6,890	2,131	175	2,306
1971.....	6,447	654	7,101	2,192	183	2,375
1972.....	6,661	635	7,296	2,265	178	2,443
1973.....	7,036	628	7,664	2,392	176	2,568
1974.....	7,755	653	8,408	2,637	183	2,820
1975.....	7,180	684	7,864	2,441	192	2,633

1/ As reported to Soviet-American Joint Committee. The Egyptian types are labeled "fine fibered" but apparently are barbadense variety cottons. The Upland figure is derived by subtracting Egyptian types from the total.

2/ Basis of ginning ratio of .34 for Upland and .28 for Egyptian types.

statistics, but perhaps the proportion of extra-long staples in the total for Egyptian types has increased moderately.

Cost of Producing Cotton. Some recent data on the cost of producing cotton and prices paid collective and State farms for cotton are given in Table 7. It appears that the farmers sold their cotton for 30-35 percent over the stated

cost of production, but it is uncertain what items were included in the cost figures and how they should be interpreted in terms of usual non-Communist accounting.

Of greater interest is that USSR cotton apparently is sold for export at prices far below both the cost of producing it and the price paid farms. Farmers sold their cotton in 1973

Table 7. COST OF PRODUCING AND SALES PRICE OF COTTON,  
USSR, 1970, 1973, 1974

Item	Rubles per metric ton			cents per pound at official exchange rate 1/		
	1970	1973	1974	1970	1973	1974
<b>Seed Cotton</b>						
Cost of production						
Collective farms.....	404	403	(2/)	20	25	(2/)
State farms.....	362	383	(2/)	18	23	(2/)
Sales Price						
Collective farms.....	(2/)	544	(2/)	(2/)	33	(2/)
State farms.....	(2/)	501	(3/) 526	(2/)	30	32
<b>Lint equivalent 4/</b>						
Cost of production						
Collective farms.....	1,206	1,203	(2/)	61	73	(2/)
State farms.....	1,081	1,143	(2/)	54	69	(2/)
Sales Price						
Collective farms.....	(2/)	1,624	(2/)	(2/)	99	(2/)
State farms.....	(2/)	1,496	1,570	(2/)	91	94

1/ Converted at basic rate given in UN Monthly Bulletin, .90 rubles in 1970 per dollar, .746 in 1973, and .757 in 1974. See text.

2/ Data not available

3/ Cotton growers also were paid 100 rubles per ton for machine picked cotton, which would equal approximately 300 rubles on a lint basis.

4/ Assuming 33.5 percent lint outturn and that the value of the seed pays for storage at the procurement center, transportation to the gin and ginning.

Compiled from *Ekonomika Sel'Skogo Khozyaystara* No. 7, 1975, and *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* #29, July 1975.

for the equivalent of at least 1,500 to 1,625 rubles per metric ton (lint basis). For 1974, when 1973 crop cotton would have been exported, Soviet cotton exports were valued in USSR foreign trade statistics at an average of 872 rubles per metric ton. And this cotton had to be transported great distances from Central Asia to Baltic and Pacific ports and other export destinations.

The cost of production and sales price for cotton are extremely high in U.S. cents per pound when converted at the official ruble-dollar exchange rate set by the Soviet Union. If, as is often assumed, the real value of the ruble is much less than the official rate, farm cost and prices in U.S. cents would be correspondingly lower. However, as noted elsewhere, the unit value of Soviet cotton exports convert at official exchange rates into U.S. currency amounts that appear to be reasonable in terms of world cotton prices.

## Exports

Although world exports of cotton were down substantially in 1974/75, exports from the USSR again rose and again set a new record. It is estimated that they totaled 784,000 metric tons in 1974/75, compared with 734,000 metric tons a year earlier and an average of 507,000 tons during 1961-69. USSR cotton comprised 21.3 percent of world exports of cotton in 1974/75, compared with 17.4 percent a year earlier and 13.5 percent in 1965-69. (Table 8). The Soviet Union is the only Communist country exporting cotton to even a moderate extent.

USSR cotton exports have been more consistent from season to season than U.S. exports, perhaps because of the

smaller variation from year to year in the size of the USSR's all irrigated crop. It also may have been because Soviet export quotations have tended to follow world price levels quite closely. Another possible reason is that much of the exports are to associated Communist countries.

Cotton is an important earner of foreign exchange. The importance of cotton exports in the Soviet economy can be seen by comparing the value of cotton exports with the value of grain imports (from data in *Foreign Trade of the USSR*).

Calendar year	Cotton exports	Grain imports
<i>Million rubles</i>		
1970.....	339	117
1971.....	360	190
1972.....	430	732
1973.....	470	1,147
1974.....	640	526
Average	446	542

Cotton replaced grain as the leading agricultural export of the Soviet Union in 1972 and remained in this position in 1973 and 1974. Cotton accounted for 3.1 percent of all Soviet exports and 3.0 percent in 1973. Agricultural exports, however, account for less than 10 percent of total USSR exports (Table 9).

As indicated in Table 10, the average value of USSR cotton exports rose from 0.654 rubles per kilogram in 1973 to 0.872 in 1974. The unit value of exports to Eastern

Table 8. EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM USSR IN RELATION TO EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD, BY CROP YEARS BEGINNING AUGUST 1

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>										
World.....	3,680	3,920	3,770	3,660	3,710	3,870	4,010	4,470	4,230	3,680
USSR 1/.....	483	521	544	503	484	532	600	690	734	784
United States.....	661	1,052	950	615	627	848	737	1,155	1,333	855
Other countries....	2,536	2,347	2,276	2,542	2,599	2,490	2,673	2,625	2,163	2,041
<u>Percent</u>										
World.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
USSR.....	13.1	13.3	14.4	13.7	13.0	13.7	15.0	15.4	17.4	21.3
United States.....	18.0	26.8	25.2	16.8	16.9	21.9	18.4	25.8	31.5	23.2
Other countries....	68.9	59.9	60.4	69.5	70.1	64.4	66.6	58.8	51.1	55.5

1/ Crop year data estimated from USSR figures on a calendar year basis.

Table 9. EXPORTS OF COTTON IN RELATION TO OTHER EXPORTS  
IN VALUE IN THE USSR, CALENDAR YEARS, 1970-74

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Billion rubles</b>					
Total exports.....	11.5	12.4	12.7	15.8	20.7
Agricultural exports.....	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.9
Cotton.....	.33	.36	.43	.42	.64
<b>Percent</b>					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural.....	10.3	11.3	8.2	7.8	9.3
Cotton.....	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.1
Grain.....	3.1	4.4	2.1	2.3	3.0
Vegetable oils, processed..	.8	1.0	.9	.6	1.3
All other agricultural products.....	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.9

Compiled from Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Table 10. VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTS IN SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE  
STATISTICS, CALENDAR YEARS, 1973 AND 1974

Exports to	Rubles per kilo		Cents per pound 1/	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Japan.....	.608	1.230	37.1	73.7
Western Europe.....	.604	.988	36.8	59.2
Eastern Europe.....	.683	.679	41.6	40.7
All countries.....	.654	.872	39.4	52.2

1/ Converted at average official rate of .7445 rubles per dollar in 1973 and .7571 in 1974.

Compiled from USSR Foreign Trade Statistics.

Europe remained unchanged, however, no doubt because of price arrangements with countries in this area. Unit values to Japan and Western Europe, however, increased substantially.

Converted at official exchange rates, the average valuation of USSR cotton exported to Japan rose from 37.1 cents in 1973 to 73.7 cents in 1974, and to Western Europe from 36.8 to 59.2 cents. On exports to Eastern Europe, however, it actually declined from 41.6 to 40.7 cents.

In addition to the claim that the ruble, at official exchange rates, is overvalued, another claim is that USSR

cotton often is priced above the world market but that the cotton importing country may offset the premium by charging more for goods it ships to the USSR in return.

These claims are difficult to substantiate from the cotton value data. World cotton prices rose from around 40 cents a pound in January 1973 to well over 80 cents at the beginning of 1974, then fell to 47 cents by January 1975 (c.i.f. Northern Europe).

On this basis, Soviet cotton valuations at official exchange rates were quite reasonable in 1973 and could have been reasonable in 1974, depending on when the

cotton was sold. Valuations for shipments to Eastern Europe in 1974 appeared to be reasonable.

Regarding prices paid by the USSR for commodities shipped in return from cotton importing countries, USSR statistics show an average value for imports of synthetic staple fibers from Japan, at official exchange rates, of 60 U.S. cents per pound in 1973 and 81 cents per pound in 1974. These values were in line with Japanese price quotations for polyester fiber, which averaged 54 U.S. cents in 1973 and 81 cents for 1974. Of course, there is no way of telling whether valuations in Soviet foreign trade statistics represent actual prices paid.

USSR exports by countries are shown in Table 11. The data are on a calendar year basis—the only way in which they are available.

**Eastern Europe**—Poland, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria—is the most important market for USSR cotton, taking around half of Soviet cotton exports. At the same time, this region is a leading world market for cotton—exports to it from all sources averaged 545,000 tons annually during calendar years 1965-69 and 572,000 tons during 1970-74.

Eastern Europe is a region closely associated politically and economically with the USSR. Soviet cotton domination in this market has been increasing. More than two-thirds of the cotton exported from all countries to Eastern Europe was from the USSR in 1974, compared with 59 percent during 1965-69. Soviet exports to the region rose from an average of 322,000 tons in 1965-69 to 372,000 tons in 1970-74. On the other hand, exports to it from all other countries declined from 223,000 tons during 1965-69 to 200,000 in 1970-74.

Soviet cotton trade domination has been rising in all of the countries of Eastern Europe except Romania. In 1974, 89 percent of the supply of cotton to the GDR was from the USSR, 79 percent in Bulgaria, 76 percent in Poland, and 72 percent in Czechoslovakia, but only 27 percent in Romania.

The United States sells from 10,000 to 20,000 or so tons of cotton annually to Romania and around 5,000 - 10,000 tons to Poland. No U.S. cotton has gone to other countries in the group in recent years. The cotton exported to Romania and Poland during the last 2 fiscal years was largely financed by CCC credit programs. A 3-year credit for \$10 million to Poland to buy U.S. cotton was announced January 26, 1976.

Table 11. EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM USSR, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, CALENDAR YEARS, 1965-74  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Destination	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Western Europe</b>										
Bulgaria.....	31.2	38.7	30.8	36.1	37.7	46.6	39.5	44.4	48.4	49.6
Czechoslovakia..	63.9	60.5	55.2	69.8	46.6	71.9	60.5	61.0	59.6	73.6
Germany, DR....	85.5	82.8	79.0	78.3	69.7	98.4	83.4	81.8	78.4	89.9
Hungary.....	40.3	38.4	40.5	45.2	29.8	49.8	36.0	43.1	38.2	45.0
Poland.....	79.5	90.0	75.8	80.7	75.6	103.0	104.4	95.8	90.0	114.3
Romania.....	29.9	30.2	31.4	29.5	27.6	32.8	33.4	28.4	30.5	26.8
Sub total.....	330.3	340.6	312.7	339.6	287.0	402.5	357.2	354.5	345.1	399.2
Cuba.....	16.5	13.2	13.8	16.9	13.4	16.7	19.1	17.4	18.7	22.4
Korea, DPR....	10.2	9.7	10.1	13.2	10.1	11.6	11.5	7.9	7.1	8.2
Vietnam, DR....	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.9	5.5
Sub total.....	28.7	22.9	26.9	33.1	26.5	31.3	33.6	28.2	27.7	36.1
<b>Western Europe</b>										
Belgium.....	.5	4.8	5.6	4.9	1.6	0	3.4	3.4	13.9	8.9
France.....	13.3	14.7	14.4	7.9	9.8	3.8	25.3	43.8	62.0	51.0
Germany, FR....	19.5	17.9	17.8	10.5	12.0	3.5	9.4	10.7	24.1	15.6
Italy.....	7.9	16.1	16.3	4.8	10.4	2.6	2.9	14.4	5.1	3.5
Netherlands....	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.2	0	0	1.1	.7	6.2	2.8
United Kingdom..	14.3	19.2	14.8	14.9	12.8	3.1	11.7	20.2	32.6	25.3
Sub total, EC..	57.0	74.6	71.1	44.2	46.6	13.0	53.8	93.2	143.9	107.1
Austria.....	6.4	6.0	3.1	3.2	2.3	1.5	.9	6.6	5.5	2.4
Finland.....	12.2	12.6	13.0	11.7	10.6	13.5	9.5	11.2	10.6	5.5
Switzerland....	.2	.6	.9	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Yugoslavia.....	0	5.2	17.3	24.4	15.1	21.2	14.6	33.0	35.6	29.7
Sub total, WE..	75.8	99.0	105.4	83.5	74.6	49.2	78.8	144.0	195.6	144.7
<b>Japan</b>										
Algeria.....	0	1.0	1.0	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	3.0	1.0
Bangladesh....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.8	14.0	9.2
Canada.....	9.4	11.6	27.5	14.5	5.3	.9	0	0	1.3	1.2
Hong Kong.....	0	2.1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	1/	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Others.....	0	0	.2	2.4	5.3	5.9	8.7	7.0	23.9	16.5
TOTAL.....	457.7	507.8	534.4	554.4	452.3	516.5	546.8	652.2	728.3	738.7

<sup>1/</sup> Less than 500 metric tons.

Table 12. COTTON EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COUNTRY  
OF ORIGIN AND CALENDAR YEARS, 1965-69 AVERAGE, 1970-74  
(In Metric Tons)

Country of origin and year 1/	Poland	German Democratic Republic	Czechoslovakia	Romania	Hungary	Bulgaria	Total
<u>USSR</u>							
1965-69 av.....	80.3	79.1	59.2	29.7	38.8	34.9	322.0
1970.....	103.0	98.4	71.9	32.8	49.8	46.6	402.5
1971.....	104.4	83.4	60.5	33.4	36.0	39.5	357.2
1972.....	95.8	81.8	61.0	28.4	43.1	44.4	354.5
1973.....	90.0	78.4	59.6	30.5	38.2	48.4	345.1
1974.....	114.3	89.9	73.6	26.8	45.0	49.6	399.2
<u>United States 2/</u>							
1965-69 av.....	14.1	0	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	14.1
1970.....	10.8	0	0	10.6	0	0	21.4
1971.....	0	0	0	12.8	0	0	12.8
1972.....	10.9	0	0	10.1	0	0	21.0
1973.....	12.0	0	0	16.5	0	0	28.5
1974.....	7.3	0	0	20.7	0	0	28.0
<u>Egypt 2/</u>							
1965-69 av.....	4.5	9.3	6.2	22.7	4.7	10.8	58.2
1970.....	2.6	8.1	4.4	16.3	6.1	13.2	50.7
1971.....	4.8	10.8	3.7	21.7	4.3	14.2	59.5
1972.....	2.4	7.6	3.1	23.2	6.5	14.7	57.5
1973.....	3.6	8.2	3.1	18.1	3.1	15.0	51.1
1974.....	4.1	6.4	3.4	17.2	4.4	10.6	46.1
<u>Iran 4/</u>							
1965-69 av.....	6.2	0	7.8	8.2	8.0	2.7	32.9
1970.....	21.9	0	11.3	4.8	16.5	1.4	55.9
1971.....	6.2	0	9.3	5.0	6.7	0	27.2
1972.....	2.0	0	9.0	3.0	10.6	.1	24.7
1973.....	2.6	.1	2.4	5.2	1.0	0	11.3
1974.....	2.7	0	4.3	5.8	9.1	0	21.9
<u>Brazil</u>							
1965-69 av.....	4.5	3.5	1.9	.8	3.1	4.5	18.3
1970.....	0	1.2	.4	0	0	.2	1.8
1971.....	1.5	0	0	3.0	0	0	4.5
1972.....	5.9	0	0	1.5	0	0	7.4
1973.....	2.3	(3/)	0	3.8	0	0	6.1
1974.....	.2	0	0	.2	0	0	.4
<u>Syria</u>							
1965-69 av.....	5.9	4.2	3.4	12.0	4.4	2.3	32.2
1970.....	3.7	5.0	6.2	1.5	1.9	.9	19.2
1971.....	3.2	0	4.0	1.5	1.0	.7	10.4
1972.....	.8	2.5	7.1	0	1.2	0	11.6
1973.....	2.0	0	8.4	1.3	0	0	11.7
1974.....	4.4	1.7	11.1	2.0	1.0	0	20.2
<u>Turkey</u>							
1965-69 av.....	4.9	2.2	3.1	3.4	4.8	1.5	19.9
1970.....	4.9	1.7	3.4	1.5	10.5	1.5	23.5
1971.....	3.2	0	5.0	.4	3.5	0	12.1
1972.....	2.3	.5	3.3	6.2	3.0	1.0	16.3
1973.....	1.0	0	3.0	9.1	3.6	.8	17.5
1974.....	1.6	0	4.6	.7	4.4	0	11.3
<u>All Other 5/</u>							
1965-69 av.....	17.0	.5	6.6	5.9	11.5	5.9	47.4
1970.....	11.7	3.8	9.3	13.5	13.2	9.1	60.6
1971.....	19.9	3.5	8.4	12.9	11.1	8.1	63.9
1972.....	26.4	2.7	10.5	11.6	10.6	8.3	70.1
1973.....	17.3	2.2	6.0	8.0	11.1	9.0	53.6
1974.....	15.6	2.7	5.6	26.8	10.1	2.3	63.1
<u>Total</u>							
1965-69 av.....	137.4	98.8	88.2	82.7	75.3	62.6	545.0
1970.....	158.6	118.2	106.9	81.0	98.0	72.9	635.6
1971.....	143.2	97.7	90.9	90.7	62.6	62.5	547.6
1972.....	146.5	95.1	94.0	84.0	75.0	68.5	563.1
1973.....	130.8	88.9	82.5	92.5	57.0	73.2	524.9
1974.....	150.2	100.7	102.6	100.2	74.0	62.5	590.2

1/ Calendar years

2/ Converted from bales of 480 pounds net.

3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

4/ March-February

5/ Mostly Colombia, Greece, Pakistan, and Syria

Egypt is the largest non-Communist source of supply for Eastern Europe. Exports usually average between 50,000 and 60,000 tons annually, but declined to 46,000 in 1974 and will probably decline well below that in 1975. Most of this cotton is extra-long staples.

Iran, Turkey, Syria, Greece, Pakistan, and the Sudan each also provide Eastern Europe with moderate quantities of cotton, and Colombia and Brazil small quantities. Like Egypt's, Sudan's exports are largely extra-long staple.

Other Communist countries including Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam take relatively small quantities of USSR cotton, aggregating around 30,000 tons a year. Apparently, the USSR is the leading source of supply for cotton for these countries. Egypt, Syria, and Sudan, are among the other countries also supplying cotton to one or more of these countries.

Western Europe is one of the most important cotton importing regions of the world. Imports of cotton from all sources averaged 1,417,000 metric tons during 1965/66-

1969/70, 1,451,000 in 1972/73, 1,231,000 in 1973/74, and 1,142,000 in 1974/75 (Table 13).

USSR sales to Western Europe in the last three seasons—1972/73, 1973/74 (August-July)—were double what they were in 1965/66-1969/70. The USSR can lay claim to being the most dynamic cotton supplier in this market. In the last two seasons it has been a larger supplier than the United States.

France for several years has been the largest market for USSR cotton in Western Europe and in turn the USSR has been France's most important supplier. This situation may have developed because of the USSR selling cotton for francs and a monetary and exchange situation that made purchases in francs particularly attractive to French buyers.

The USSR has also been the largest supplier of cotton to the United Kingdom since 1972/73 and was to the Federal Republic of Germany in 1974/75. In Italy, Benelux, and other countries in Western Europe, USSR penetration of the market, however, has been relatively small.

Table 13. IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO WESTERN EUROPE, 1965-74  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country and Source of Cotton	Years beginning August 1					
	Average 1965-69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Western Europe, total.....	1,417	1,281	1,293	1,451	1,231	1,142
USSR.....	93	88	122	187	202	178
United States.....	197	119	125	213	141	138
All Others.....	1,127	1,074	1,046	1,051	888	827
France, total.....	255	229	235	256	231	217
USSR.....	20	20	43	51	62	73
United States.....	28	15	12	36	22	19
All others.....	207	194	180	169	147	125
Germany, total.....	266	236	241	260	198	231
USSR.....	16	7	15	29	19	20
United States.....	19	15	20	40	23	13
All others.....	231	214	206	191	156	198
Italy, total.....	228	178	198	197	203	167
USSR.....	10	4	8	8	8	9
United States.....	53	28	38	45	38	28
All others.....	165	146	152	144	157	130
United Kingdom, total.....	184	162	129	166	122	104
USSR.....	14	8	12	28	33	26
United States.....	25	25	16	20	15	10
All others.....	145	129	101	118	74	68
Benelux, total.....	144	127	107	121	82	81
USSR.....	2	2	4	8	12	7
United States.....	13	17	14	23	9	9
All others.....	129	108	89	90	61	65
Yugoslavia, total.....	85	92	64	104	109	65
USSR.....	17	36	25	47	47	31
United States.....	21	0	0	0	0	0
All others.....	47	56	39	57	62	34
Other Western Europe.....	255	257	319	347	286	277
USSR.....	13	12	15	15	20	12
United States.....	37	20	25	48	34	59
All others.....	205	225	279	284	232	206

An exception is Yugoslavia, which buys nearly half of its cotton from the USSR and is expected to continue doing so during 1976-80 under a USSR-Yugoslavia trade agreement. Another exception is Finland, which buys most of its cotton from USSR. Finnish mills are said to have been under some pressure to buy USSR cotton in the past because of an imbalance in Finnish-Soviet trade in Finland's favor, but with higher prices for Soviet oil this situation has changed.

In the past few years **Japan** has become one of the most important markets for Soviet cotton, taking over 100,000 metric tons annually, or between 15 and 20 percent of Soviet cotton exports. Japanese imports from the USSR now are three times larger than in 1965/66-1969/70.

The United States continues to supply more than twice as much cotton as the USSR to this market but imports from other countries have declined. Japan is, of course, the largest single-country import market for cotton, taking 703,000 tons from all sources during 1974/75, compared with a peak of 845,000 in 1972/73 and an average of 728 tons during 1965/66-1969/70 (Table 14).

It was announced in November 1975 that the USSR and Japan had concluded a 5-year trade agreement under which the USSR will export 120,000 tons of raw cotton annually to Japan during 1976-80.

**Other Countries.** The USSR exported between 5,000 and 21,000 tons annually to Canada from 1965 to 1969, none from 1970 through 1972, and over 1,000 bales in 1973 and 1974. Some cotton currently is being supplied to Bangladesh. India imported some 24,000 tons of Soviet cotton during 1971/72 through 1973/74 in exchange for cotton goods but since then cotton imports from the USSR have been at a standstill. Exports of the USSR to Hong Kong are not shown separately in USSR statistics but Hong Kong imported 9,000 tons in 1972/73, 18,200 in 1973/74, and 6,000 in 1974/75.

**Export marketing.** Soviet cotton is marketed for export by the monopoly agency Exportljon. Mills or merchants desiring to purchase cotton send a telex message for quotations. Exportljon is said to use the Liverpool market as the basis for determining its price quotations, and usually follows the market rather than leads it. Quotations

often are left open for longer periods of time than is usual with other suppliers. As an example, Exportljon was said recently to have left its quotation open for 8 days during a rising market while U.S. suppliers were quoting for a maximum of 24 hours. Similar practices are also followed, however, on a declining market.

Cotton destined to Western Europe and Japan is never sold for rubles but for the currency of the importing country or dollars. The current exchange rate is used in converting the quotation in U.S. cents per pound into the specified currency, even though delivery may not occur and payment may not be made for 6 months. If the currency can be purchased at a discount for future delivery, this can be tantamount to a lower price for the importer—at least he is insured against a higher price in his own currency for cotton purchased for future delivery.

Merchants in Western Europe state that under a bilateral agreement between France and the Soviet Union, the balance of trade has been heavily in favor of France. In an effort to rectify this situation, the Soviets reportedly quote cotton prices to French merchants at slightly lower levels than those to other European countries. As a consequence, importers in other countries sometimes find it more economical to purchase USSR cotton through French merchants than directly.

The Soviet Union is reported to maintain substantial cotton stocks at Riga from which it can fill orders rapidly from Western Europe. Cotton for the Federal Republic of Germany arrives half by Soviet ships and half by FRG ships in accordance with a joint traffic agreement.

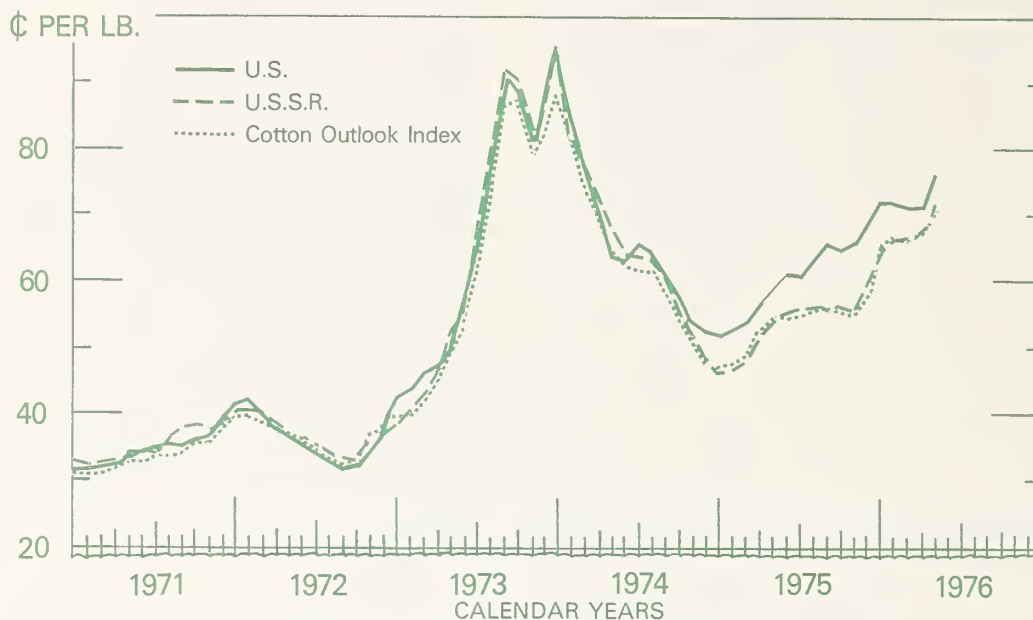
Exportljon is said to have accepted Liverpool or Bremen arbitration but usually Moscow arbitration is required. Western Europe merchants say there never, however, is any arbitration because all claims are settled amicably. In some cases the Soviets are said to over-deliver on quality. The reputation that has been developed for delivering good-quality cotton undoubtedly has contributed to increased exports to this region. In former years, cotton sold by the Soviet Union in Western Europe was practically entirely Pervyi (No. 1) grade. In 1974 and 1975, however, considerable quantities of lower grade cotton were sold, probably partly in response to demand for lower prices in Western Europe; perhaps also in response to supply factors in the USSR.

Table 14. IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO JAPAN FROM THE USSR, UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Source of Cotton	Years beginning August 1					
	Average 1965-69	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total.....	728	799	774	845	812	703
USSR.....	53	30	72	128	118	113
United States.....	194	189	165	210	288	241
Other.....	481	579	537	507	406	349

## PRICES FOR U.S. AND SOVIET COTTON \*

C.I.F. Northern Europe, Compared to Cotton Outlook Price Index



\* FOR EUROPEAN CONCEPT OF SM1-1/16" COTTON. THE COTTON OUTLOOK INDEX IS THE AVERAGE OF 5 LOWEST PRICED OF 10 SELECTED GROWTHS SINCE JULY, 1973; BEFORE THAT 6 OF 12.

In November 1975 it was reported that the Soviet Union has become a less aggressive seller, and in December that it had temporarily withdrawn from the market. In February 1976, press reports stated that the USSR was making insignificant courtesy sales but only to long-standing customers, and in March, that the USSR still was not competing effectively for business in either old- or new-crop cotton. These actions came on a rising market and may also have reflected a smaller crop in the USSR in 1975/76.

### Imports

Although the USSR is one of the world's largest exporters of cotton, it is also a substantial importer. Why this is true isn't completely clear, but possible reasons can be advanced. One may be that the USSR has committed itself to supply the partner country with goods and services and in return cotton is one of the few items that the partner can supply the USSR. Another is that in the case of Egypt, the USSR might have use for the extra-long staple and long-staple cotton that Egypt produces and of which USSR domestic supplies are limited.

One wonders also whether the USSR is simply performing a merchant's function of buying cotton and then reselling on advantageous terms. To get to the bottom line of this situation one would have to know what the cotton exporting country pays for Soviet goods supplied in return,

and what the country buying cotton from the USSR supplies in return and at what prices.

There have been rumors at times of the USSR or East European countries reselling USSR or other growths in Western Europe, but it has not been substantiated that this has ever amounted to much. Whatever the reasons, in the last 10 years USSR imports of cotton from all countries have ranged from under 150,000 tons (1973, 1974, 1967, and 1968) to over 240,000 tons (1970 and 1971) (Table 15).

Egypt has been the chief source of cotton imports for the USSR. Imports averaged 80,000 tons annually during 1965-69, totaled 123,000 in 1970, and thereafter declined steadily to 57,000 tons in 1974. These imports are predominately extra-long staples, according to Egyptian figures. Egyptian exports to the USSR totaled 71,700 tons in 1974/75, compared with 61,500 in 1973/74.

Syria is the second most important source of USSR cotton imports. The quantity imported averaged 24,900 tons during 1965-69, reached 35,000 tons in 1972, and totaled 30,100 in 1974. Syria exported 25,800 tons to the USSR in 1974/75. Imports from Afghanistan, amounting to 17,000 tons in 1974, were the highest in 10 years. The USSR also has consistently imported from Iran, taking 17,500 tons in 1974 and nearly that amount in 1974/75.

The USSR continues to import small quantities of cotton from Greece and Pakistan, but apparently stopped importing from Brazil. Imports from the Sudan were large

Table 15. IMPORTS OF COTTON INTO USSR BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, CALENDAR YEARS, 1965-74  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country of origin	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Africa</b>										
Egypt.....	107.1	98.5	71.4	59.5	64.1	122.7	108.3	69.0	67.8	56.6
Mali.....	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.0	(1/)	(1/)
Morocco.....	.7	.8	1.0	.7	.9	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Somali.....	.1	0	.1	0	0	.2	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Sudan.....	11.8	7.0	8.8	12.9	13.0	59.5	59.9	1.5	(1/)	2.1
Tanzania.....	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Uganda.....	0	.3	.7	.7	0	1.2	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Sub total.....	120.7	107.7	83.9	75.3	79.5	185.2	170.2	71.5	67.8	56.6
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>										
Brazil.....	12.1	14.9	8.0	3.5	5.2	.8	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
<b>Asia</b>										
Afghanistan.....	14.2	9.1	10.7	6.6	2.5	3.5	5.5	8.0	8.9	17.0
Iran.....	7.1	6.4	11.2	13.7	24.8	20.3	21.5	24.5	14.0	17.5
Iraq.....	.5	.3	.2	.5	.8	.4	1.0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Pakistan.....	1.0	2.0	5.2	4.6	7.7	11.4	6.1	10.5	2.0	3.0
Syria.....	21.3	23.5	18.4	22.5	39.0	23.7	30.1	35.0	24.0	30.1
Turkey.....	.5	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.8	7.5	7.7	(1/)	(1/)
Yemen.....	.5	1.4	0	.8	.2	(1/)	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Sub total.....	45.1	43.7	47.7	51.0	77.8	61.1	71.7	85.7	48.9	67.6
Greece.....	4.9	6.4	4.9	7.0	8.0	10.5	.8	7.9	(1/)	(1/)
Others.....	.1	0	0	0	0	.1	0	1.5	14.0	15.9
TOTAL.....	182.9	172.7	144.5	136.8	170.5	257.7	242.7	166.6	130.7	140.1(2/)

1/ Less than 500 metric tons.

2/ Listed as Bangladesh in USSR statements for 1972-74.

3/ Total, 137,000 tons in 1975

Compiled from Foreign Trade of the USSR.

in 1970 and 1971, but now are zero. Under a special clearing agreement concluded in 1970, cotton worth \$2.1 million annually was to be purchased from Turkey during 1971-75. A trade pact for 12 months beginning April 1976 calls for imports of cotton and other commodities from Turkey in payment for current and past USSR exports. Turkey exports to the USSR the last two seasons, however, have been small.

## Consumption

The USSR is second only to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in having the largest cotton consumption of any country in the world. While actual mill consumption figures have not been made available outside the USSR since 1970, the present level can be approximated from cotton yarn production figures. For 1974/75 (August-July) mill consumption of cotton in the USSR is estimated at around 1,975,000 metric tons, compared with 2,342,000 in the PRC and 1,276,000 in the United States.

At the same time, cotton consumption in the USSR in recent years has been growing at one of the world's most rapid rates—at a time when cotton consumption in many of Western countries has shown a downward trend.

The rate of gain in mill consumption of cotton in the Soviet Union, nevertheless, appears to be slowing down somewhat. In the 5 years 1961/62-1966/67, mill consump-

tion gained 20.0 percent, in 1964/65-1969/70 18.9 percent, and 1970/71-1974/75 13.7 percent (Table 1).

Production of cotton yarn rose only 5.1 percent from calendar 1971 to 1975 and production of cotton piece goods (square meter basis) only 3.7 percent (Tables 16, 17). It is likely in this connection that a growing proportion of the Soviet's consumption of cotton is going into blends with manmade fibers, but considering the availability of the latter, the proportion still must be very small. Obviously, a rising proportion of the USSR's rapidly growing cotton production has been going into export in recent years. Unlike cotton production, production of cotton textiles was 6 percent below plan in 1974. Generaleconomic plans for 1976-80 speak of somewhat lower quantitative targets for consumer goods and more emphasis on quality. Data on actual targets for yarn and fabrics, however, have not yet been published.

The Soviet Union is, of course one the largest population entities in the world, with 255.5 million people on January 1, 1976. The population rose 4.8 percent from 1969 to 1974, compared with 5.2 percent from 1965 to 1970 and 7.6 percent in the preceding 5 years.

The per capita consumption of fibers in the USSR rose from 11.8 kilograms in 1965 to 13.3 in 1970 and 14.1 in 1974. The latter figure compares with 14.8 kilograms in Western Europe, 14.1 in Eastern Europe, 24.9 in the United States, and 7.1 in the world during the same year (Table 18).

Table 16. PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS IN THE USSR BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1965-75

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	1,000 metric tons										
<u>Cotton yarn</u>											
Production....	1,292.0	1,323.0	1,373.0	1,420.0	1,437.0	1,435.0	1,496.0	1,504.0	1,535.0	1,557.0	1,573
Imports.....	16.4	17.2	20.5	16.9	16.9	15.5	21.3	23.1	20.5	17.6	(1/)
Exports.....	4.4	3.8	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	(1/)	(1/)
Balance....	1,304.0	1,336.4	1,388.5	1,432.4	1,448.9	1,445.2	1,512.3	1,522.0	1,550.0	1,570.0	(1/)
	Million square meters										
<u>Cotton piece goods</u>											
Production....	5,422	5,701	5,915	6,115	6,210	6,150	6,397	6,419	6,577	6,619	6,635
	Million linear meters										
Production....	7,080	7,234	7,413	7,561	7,607	7,481	7,717	7,680	7,836	7,855	7,809
Imports.....	95	100	100	120	142	155	152	168	148	146	(1/)
Exports.....	272	208	276	313	304	37	324	306	254	172	(1/)
Balance....	6,903	7,126	7,237	7,368	7,445	7,329	7,545	7,542	7,730	7,829	(1/)

1/ No data.

Compiled from USSR reports to the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Table 17. COTTON YARN PRODUCTION IN USSR BY QUARTERS, 1961-75  
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Year	Beginning July 1	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	Total
1961.....				300	296	
1962.....		297	299	307	303	1,206
1963.....		304	306	315	315	1,240
1964.....		325	319	319	322	1,285
1965.....		324	327	327	328	1,306
1966.....		333	335	339	339	1,346
1967.....		351	344	(1/) 1,061	(2/) 1,395	
1968.....		(1/)	359	718	(2/) 1,438	
1969.....		358	361	360	360	1,439
1970.....		352	363	369	374	1,458
1971.....		374	379	381	377	1,511
1972.....		746		384	386	1,516
1973.....		378	387	780		1,545
1974.....		384	393	794		1,571
1975.....		779				

1/ Less than 500 metric tons.

2/ Listed as Bangladesh in USSR statements for 1972-74.

3/ Total, 137,000 tons in 1975

Figures between columns are for six months.  
Compiled from Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Place of cotton in USSR's utilization of fibers. The USSR relies much more on natural fibers and much less on manmade fibers than the United States or Western Europe. Cotton consumption per capita—7.6 kilograms in 1973—is now nearly as large as in the United States—8.5 kilograms in 1973—and wool consumption is nearly four times larger.

Flax is an important component of Soviet fiber consumption, but its use is negligible in the United States. Rayon or cellulosic manmade fibers is used to a considerable extent in the USSR, though not as much as in the United States. USSR consumption of noncellulosic manmade fibers, including nylon, polyester, acrylics, etc., how-

ever, is extremely low compared with Western Europe, the United States, or even Eastern Europe.

Premier Kosygin on March 1 called for increased production of synthetic fibers. The new Five-Year Plan calls for a 50 percent increase in chemical fiber capacity over the 1975 level to 1.45 to 1.50 million metric tons by 1980 (Table 19). Production in 1975 was 955,000 tons and is expected to slightly exceed 1.0 million in 1976.

There have been complaints that too much wool, cotton, and flax are being used by the textile industry. Manmade production is said, however, to be accorded only a low

Table 18. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL FIBERS, USSR, SPECIFIED YEARS, 1955-73  
WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR EASTERN EUROPE, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, UNITED STATES,  
AND WORLD FOR 1965 AND 1974

AND WORLD FOR 1965 AND 1974								
	Per capita fiber consumption							
					Manmade fibers			
						Non-	All	
Calendar Year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Total	Cellulosic	cellulosic	fibers	Population
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<b>USSR</b>								
1955.....	5.5	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	*	8.6	197.0
1960.....	6.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	11.0	214.4
1965.....	6.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.4	11.8	230.6
1970.....	7.2	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.1	0.8	13.3	242.8
1971.....	7.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.1	1.0	14.0	245.0
1972.....	7.5	1.5	1.7	3.5	2.2	1.2	14.1	247.5
1973.....	7.6	1.5	1.7	3.6	2.3	1.3	14.4	249.8
1974 (Prelim.)..	7.8	1.5	1.7	3.8	2.3	1.5	14.8	252.1
<b>Comparative Data:</b>								
<b>Eastern Europe</b>								
1965.....	4.4	0.8	0.9	4.6	4.0	0.6	10.7	101.9
1973.....	4.8	0.9	1.0	7.4	4.5	2.9	14.1	107.3
<b>European Community</b>								
1965 2/.....	5.0	1.8	0.4	4.9	2.9	2.0	12.1	243.8
1973.....	5.1	1.5	0.3	8.9	2.6	6.3	15.8	256.9
<b>United States</b>								
1965.....	10.8	1.2	0.2	11.6	4.0	7.6	19.8	
1973.....	8.5	0.4	0.3	15.7	3.1	12.6	24.9	213.4
<b>World</b>								
1964-66 av.....	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	5.6	3,363.0
1973.....	3.3	0.4	0.2	2.9	0.9	2.0	6.8	3,831.0

1/ Estimated.

2/ Including Denmark, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

Compiled from Per Caput Fibre Consumption, 1971 to 1973, FAO, July 1, 1975, and earlier reports in the same series.

Table 19. PRODUCTION OF MANMADE FIBERS IN THE USSR, 1955, 1960, AND 1960-1975

		(1,000 metric tons)						
Calendar Year	Cellulosic			Non cellulosic				
	Filament	Staple	Total	Filament	Staple	Total	Total	
<u>Production</u>								
1955.....	44.5	57.1	101.6	6.8	2.0	8.8	110.4	
1960.....	101.2	95.0	196.2	10.7	4.3	15.0	211.2	
1965.....	164.6	165.2	329.8	54.2	23.3	77.5	407.3	
1966.....	181.3	180.7	362.0	69.8	26.5	96.3	458.3	
1967.....	191.6	203.2	394.8	85.2	30.6	115.8	510.6	
1968.....	206.0	217.9	423.9	95.8	35.5	131.3	555.2	
1969.....	212.0	223.0	435.0	103.2	39.1	142.3	577.3	
1970.....	222.1	234.3	456.4	115.1	51.6	166.7	623.1	
1971.....	230.0	243.0	473.0	132.3	70.7	203.0	676.0	
1972.....	245.3	262.4	507.7	157.2	81.4	238.6	746.3	
1973.....	259.3	283.8	543.1	176.2	110.7	286.9	830.0	
1974.....	267.0	301.6	568.6	191.0	127.5	318.5	887.1	
1975.....	281.4	309.0	590.4	230.3	134.3	364.6	955.0	
<u>Producing capacity</u>								
1975, March.....	272.2	308.4	580.6	240.0	160.0	400.0	980.6	
1976, December....	308.0	308.4	616.4	260.0	215.0	475.0	1,091.4	

Compiled from annual surveys in June issues of Textile Organon, published by Textile Economics Bureau, New York.

priority in the new Five-Year Plan for chemicals, in which top billing goes to fertilizer and plant protection chemicals.

The USSR is largely a self-contained market for textiles. There is a relatively small import of cotton yarn and a small import and export of cotton piece goods. The yarn has been coming largely from Egypt. The piece goods are from Eastern Europe, Egypt, India, and Bangladesh. USSR imports from India totaled 56 million square yards in 1975, compared with a peak of 104 million square yards in 1972, when a major portion was in return for cotton shipped to India. A Bombay newspaper said the USSR was purchasing 25 to 26 million meters of cloth in March 1976.

Among the export destinations for piece goods are Mongolia, Cuba, and the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The USSR imported a moderate proportion of the man-made fibers it consumed a few years ago, but since around 1970 imports have been declining rapidly (Table 20).

## Stocks

The USSR has never released data on the size of its cotton stocks. Considering (1) that cotton is ginned throughout the year, (2) the great distances from cotton growing areas to mill points and ports, (3) the need for mills to have stocks to cover many weeks of operation if they are to operate efficiently, and (4) the USSR's probable stocks at ports to meet overseas orders, stocks at any given time must be quite substantial.

Table 20. IMPORTS OF MANMADE FIBERS INTO THE USSR FROM WESTERN WORLD, 1965-1974 <sup>1/</sup>

(1,000 metric tons)

Calendar Year	Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total
	Filament	Staple	Total	Filament	Staple	Total	
1965.....	12.2	54.7	66.9	1.0	4.6	5.6	72.5
1966.....	6.3	37.9	44.2	2.1	8.8	10.9	55.1
1967.....	14.2	48.4	62.6	1.6	11.5	13.1	75.7
1968.....	15.1	39.8	54.9	2.9	13.7	16.6	71.5
1969.....	17.6	36.1	70.3	3.5	14.3	17.8	88.1
1970.....	14.4	54.7	69.1	3.3	21.9	25.2	94.3
1971.....	12.1	42.4	54.5	3.6	24.2	27.8	82.3
1972.....	10.5	23.2	33.7	7.5	22.8	30.3	64.0
1973.....	12.3	12.6	24.9	5.9	18.0	23.9	48.8
1974.....	14.2	4.7	18.9	8.8	27.2	36.0	54.9

Compiled from July issues of Textile Organon.

<sup>1/</sup> Net movement within Communist countries has shifted over past few years. Unpublished information indicates that this flow was primarily from Czechoslovakia, The German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania to the USSR prior to 1967. This situation appears to have changed since 1967 with the USSR now doing little importing from these countries.

CONVERSION TABLES

METRIC TONS INTO 480 LB BALES: 1 METRIC TON EQUALS 4.59292 BALES

Metric	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
tons					<u>480 lb. bales</u>					
0.....	--	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	367	413
100.....	459	505	551	597	643	689	735	781	827	873
200.....	919	965	1,010	1,056	1,102	1,148	1,194	1,240	1,286	1,332
300.....	1,378	1,423	1,470	1,516	1,562	1,608	1,653	1,699	1,745	1,791
400.....	1,837	1,883	1,929	1,975	2,021	2,067	2,113	2,159	2,205	2,251
500.....	2,296	2,342	2,388	2,434	2,480	2,526	2,572	2,618	2,664	2,710
600.....	2,756	2,802	2,848	2,894	2,939	2,985	3,031	3,077	3,123	3,169
700.....	3,215	3,261	3,307	3,353	3,399	3,445	3,491	3,537	3,582	3,628
800.....	3,674	3,720	3,766	3,812	3,858	3,904	3,950	3,996	4,042	4,088
900.....	4,134	4,180	4,225	4,271	4,317	4,363	4,409	4,455	4,501	4,547

Hectares into acres: 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres

Hectares	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
					<u>Acres</u>					
0.....	--	25	49	74	99	124	148	173	198	222
100.....	247	272	297	321	346	371	395	420	445	469
200.....	494	519	544	568	593	618	642	667	692	717
300.....	741	766	791	815	840	865	890	914	939	964
400.....	988	1,013	1,038	1,063	1,087	1,112	1,137	1,161	1,186	1,211
500.....	1,236	1,260	1,285	1,310	1,334	1,359	1,384	1,408	1,433	1,458
600.....	1,483	1,507	1,532	1,557	1,581	1,606	1,631	1,656	1,680	1,705
700.....	1,730	1,754	1,779	1,804	1,829	1,853	1,878	1,903	1,927	1,952
800.....	1,977	2,002	2,026	2,051	2,076	2,100	2,125	2,150	2,174	2,199
900.....	2,224	2,249	2,273	2,298	2,323	2,347	2,372	2,400	2,422	2,447

Kilograms per hectare into pounds per acre: 1 kilo per hectare = 0.8922 lbs. per acre

Kilos per hectare	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
					<u>Lbs per acre</u>					
0.....	--	9	18	27	36	45	54	62	71	81
100.....	89	98	107	116	125	134	143	152	161	170
200.....	178	187	196	205	214	223	232	241	250	259
300.....	268	277	286	294	303	312	321	330	339	348
400.....	357	366	375	383	392	401	410	419	428	437
500.....	446	455	464	473	482	491	500	509	517	526
600.....	535	544	553	562	571	580	589	598	607	616
700.....	625	633	642	651	660	669	678	687	696	705
800.....	714	723	732	741	749	758	767	776	785	794
900.....	803	812	821	830	839	848	857	865	874	883

Kilograms into pounds: 1 kilo equals 2.2046 lbs.

Kilos.....	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					<u>Lbs</u>					
0.....	--	2.2	4.4	6.6	8.8	11.0	13.2	15.4	17.6	19.8
10.....	22.0	24.3	26.5	28.7	30.9	33.1	35.2	37.5	39.7	41.9
20.....	44.1	46.3	48.5	50.7	52.9	55.1	57.3	59.5	61.7	63.9
30.....	66.1	68.3	70.5	72.8	75.0	77.2	79.4	81.6	83.8	86.0
40.....	88.2	90.4	92.6	94.8	97.0	99.2	101.4	103.6	105.8	108.0
50.....	110.2	112.4	114.6	116.8	119.0	121.3	123.5	125.7	127.9	130.1
60.....	132.3	134.5	136.7	138.9	141.1	143.3	145.5	147.7	149.9	152.1
70.....	154.3	156.5	158.7	160.9	163.1	165.3	167.5	169.8	172.0	174.2
80.....	176.4	178.6	180.8	183.0	185.2	187.4	189.6	191.8	194.0	196.2
90.....	198.4	200.6	202.8	205.0	207.2	209.4	211.6	213.8	216.1	218.3

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# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC 9-76  
June 1976

## WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION TO RISE; TIGHTER SUPPLIES IN PROSPECT

### Summary

The world cotton situation in 1975/76 is highlighted by record consumption, a 5-year low in production, increased exports, and reduced stocks. Prices advanced until January 1976, remained stable through mid-April, and then advanced further. This is in pronounced contrast to last season, when a worldwide textile recession was reflected in declining consumption while production soared to a record high, prices hit the lowest level in nearly 2 years, stocks accumulated, and exports declined. The outlook for 1976/77 is that world cotton supplies will tighten further, while demand is expected to rise.

World stocks at the beginning of the current (1975/76) marketing year had reached a record high of 31.6<sup>1</sup> million bales (480 lb net) as a result of high prices and new production records that exceeded consumption during each of the previous 3 years. Then in 1974/75, when a worldwide recession caused consumption to drop, production of 64.9 million bales exceeded consumption of 59.4 million by 5.5 million.

Lower cotton prices and an improvement in the world economic situation have caused the turnaround in 1975/76. Production is down 14 percent to an estimated 55.5 million bales, and consumption is expected to increase 6 percent to a record of 62.8 million. As a result, stocks on August 1, 1976, are expected to be down to around 24.0 million bales, off 7.6 million from the year-earlier level and about 4 percent less than the average of the previous 10 years. Cotton prices in world markets increased by 40-50

percent, depending on the type and market, from January 1975 to January 1976.

Based on late March reports, 1976/77 total foreign cotton acreage is estimated to rise only around 5 percent above that of 1975/76 to about 68-69 million acres. Assuming a return to recent 3-year average yields, foreign production would recover even more than acreage—around 8-10 percent—to 50.8-51.8 million bales. This would place foreign production 5-6 million bales below foreign demand if foreign cotton consumption in 1976/77 increases according to trend, as current conditions indicate.

Foreign cotton use recovered to trendline during 1975/76. If supplies are adequate, foreign demand in 1976/77 could maintain the 2-percent 10-year trend increase and total 56.6-57.6 million bales. A 1-million-bale reduction in foreign stocks would leave an implied foreign demand for U.S. cotton of 4.3-5.3 million bales. However, the availability of U.S. supplies may limit exports to 3.5-4.5 million bales.

While U.S. mill use in 1975/76 is now placed at 7.3 million bales, up from 5.9 million last season, exports may total around 3.5 million, compared with 3.9 million in 1974/75. This means that the ending carryover on July 31, 1975, may total about 3.5 million bales, much of it in the longer staples.

With continuing strong domestic textile activity and a recent pickup in export sales, it now appears that both mill consumption and exports will be up in 1976/77. Strong demand for U.S. cotton is expected to continue into 1976/77. But with the relatively low beginning carryover and with April 1 planting intentions of only 11.25 million acres, somewhat below earlier expectations, supplies may limit offtake. Strengthening U.S. cotton prices since April 1, however, could well result in more acreage being planted to cotton, particularly in Texas, where recent rains have brightened planting prospects. Given the present uncertainties over the size of the 1976 crop, man-made fiber competition, and cotton textile imports,

<sup>1</sup> These data now incorporate recent substantial revisions in the People's Republic of China cotton supply-demand estimates and therefore cannot be compared with previous statistical series. See table 4 in this circular for the revised PRC series, 1947/48-1975/76.

Statistics in this report are based on data available through April 23, 1976.

U.S. mill consumption estimates for next season have ranged from 6.5-7.5 million bales, and U.S. exports from 3.5-4.5 million.

## Production

Cotton prices hit their lowest level in nearly 2 years in January and February of 1975, just prior to planting time in most producing countries. Dissatisfaction with these lower prices caused U.S. and foreign farmers to reduce their 1975/76 cotton area to the lowest level in 25 years. World yields, at 356 pounds per acre, were substantially below the unusually high yields of the previous year but 2 percent above the 1969-73 average as a result of weather and insect damage. The world crop, at 55.5 million bales, was the smallest in 5 years.

World prices improved substantially from early 1975 to early 1976 and the outlook for 1976/77 is that U.S. farmers, based on intentions as of April 15, will plant at least 11.3 million acres of cotton in 1976/77. This is 16 percent above 1975/76's level but 18 percent below that of 1974/75. However, farmers in other countries may plant only about 5 percent more or about 68-69 million acres.

Farmers in other countries reduced their plantings less, in percentage terms, than U.S. farmers in 1975/76 and they may increase them less in 1976/77. As a result of government controls on exports and government willingness to absorb financial losses, farmers in a number of other countries often benefit less from price increases and are less susceptible to declining prices than are U.S. farmers. Also, many foreign farmers have less market information and are less flexible in terms of their overall operation. Consequently, foreign farmers reduced their 1975/76 cotton area by 6 percent while U.S. farmers reduced theirs by 28 percent. In 1976/77, foreign cotton farmers may increase planted area by 5 percent. Normal yields would produce a crop about 8 to 10 percent larger than that of 1976/77.

Farmers in all three major Central American producers—Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador—expect to plant more cotton in 1976/77. Guatemala experienced excellent yields in 1975/76 as a result of good rainfall, good insect control, and a high rate of fertilizer use. But late rains in El Salvador and Nicaragua reduced both yields and quality. In 1976/77, farmers expect to increase plantings about 15 percent in Nicaragua, 6 percent in Guatemala, and 15 percent in El Salvador. The expected areas are 410,000 acres in Nicaragua, 197,000 in Guatemala, and 215,000 in El Salvador.

Mexico's farmers shifted very heavily from cotton to food crops in 1975/76 as a result of high Government price supports for food crops and low

cotton prices. Farmers probably will plant about 620,000 acres in 1976/77, 9 percent above the 570,000 planted in 1975/76 but only about one-third the 1.7 million acre average of the previous 5 years.

Farmers in southern Brazil have been discouraged by low cotton prices but Brazilian prices currently are well above world parities and could rise even more by planting time in October-November. Thus, the area planted to cotton for the 1976/77 crop could increase substantially.

Iran's cotton farmers may increase the area devoted to cotton in 1976/77 to between 840,000 and 890,000 acres, about one-third over 1975/76's level. Domestic prices at the beginning of the planting season were about double the level of a few months earlier, exports were moving well, moisture conditions were favorable, and freezing weather and snow cover in the north allayed fears of a possible serious insect problem.

Turkish farmers are expected to plant about 1.5 million acres to cotton in 1976/77, about 9 percent less than they planted in 1975/76. Turkish farmers, unhappy with low prices, planted less cotton in 1975/76 than they had planted in each of the previous 4 years. Most of the decline was in the Cukurova region, where wheat was considered more profitable. Support prices for wheat were increased up to 30 percent in 1975/76. Late plantings and insect damage reduced cotton yields and the crop, at 2.2 million bales, was 14 percent below the average of the previous 4 years.

Pakistan's farmers are expected to plant at least 4.8 million acres in 1976/77, 2 percent more than in 1975/76. Yields were down in 1975/76 as a result of poor weather, insect damage, seed impurities, and reduced fertilizer use. Farmers also were unhappy with the prices they received. However, in order to stimulate plantings, the Government raised the price paid for Upland lint cotton from 26 cents per pound for the 1975/76 crop to 37 cents for the 1976/77 crop. The Government also reduced fertilizer prices and plans to use better insect control measures for the 1976/77 crop.

Production in the USSR was estimated at 12.1 million in 1975/76, down 6 percent from the record 12.9 million produced in 1974/75. The decline was the result of a drop in yields caused mainly by an early fall with heavy rains and early frost in Uzbekistan. Area was up about 1 percent. The new 5-year plan calls for further substantial increases in cotton production in 1976-80. To help accomplish the goal, the Government plans further expansion of the irrigated area. Consequently, cotton area in the USSR, currently the world's largest cotton producer, is forecast to rise again by 1 percent in 1976/77. With a return to normal yields, production could equal or slightly exceed the 1974/75 record.

With more competitive cotton prices, vis-a-vis alternative crops, U.S. cotton producers plan to seed substantially more acreage to cotton this spring. Based on early April conditions, farmers intend to plant about 11.25 million acres, almost the same as indicated in January and 16 percent above 1975 plantings. In fact, acreage could easily top the 11.25-million-acre level, based on improved cotton prices since early April along with much-needed rain over the High Plains of Texas. Current farm prices for cotton are well above the breakeven level for most competing crops. While cotton prices are up 50 percent from those of last spring, soybean prices are down nearly a fifth, rice prices are down nearly half, corn prices are down slightly, and grain sorghum prices are about the same. However, rising production costs and relatively high investment and risk are limiting the shift to cotton.

## Consumption

Led by the general economic upturn in the United States and an evident strong consumer preference for cotton textiles, worldwide mill demand for cotton fibers has been steadily climbing in 1975/76. World cotton consumption this season is estimated to rise 6 percent above last season's recession-reduced low to a record 62.8 million bales, some 500,000 bales above the previous high in 1973/74 (Table 1). The United States will probably account for a little over 40 percent of the projected 3.4 million-bale world consumption upswing this season. Significant gains will also be recorded in some Far Eastern markets and certain traditional cotton exporting countries, where textile production costs are less than in most developed industrial countries. The rate of recovery of textile activity in Western Europe and Japan has been

less than anticipated, reflecting the slow economic upturn and increased competition from low-priced textile imports.

Although consumer demand is generally tending toward cotton apparel in 1975/76, movements in cotton prices could work to the advantage of man-made fibers. Nevertheless, based on sustained worldwide recovery, cotton consumption should rise, assuming cotton is competitive with manmade fibers.

### Foreign Consumption Up 4 Percent

Foreign cotton consumption in 1975/76 is now projected to reach 55.5 million bales, around 2 million bales higher than last season's level. Among major cotton users, increased utilization of cotton in Japan, Hong Kong, and the Republic of Korea is expected to boost consumption in foreign non-Communist importing countries by approximately 900,000 bales to 19.6 million bales, 1 million bales below the 1973/74 level. The latter two countries, with comparative cost advantages in textile production, met with particularly good demand for their textile products in foreign markets.

In 1975/76, many foreign non-Communist cotton exporting countries again shipped larger amounts of cotton in the form of textiles as the worldwide textile market improved. Consumption in these countries should rise about 600,000 bales to about 10.7 million bales, up 4 percent from the 1973/74 high and 19 percent over the 1970-72 average. The largest gains are expected in Turkey, Pakistan, and Brazil, which together could post a 425,000-bale increase in cotton consumption compared with last season. Encouraged by attractive subsidies on exports of cotton products, relatively low production costs (primarily labor), and increased access to markets, these and several other

**TABLE 1. WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION, AVERAGE 1970-72, ANNUAL  
1973-75—SEASONS BEGINNING AUGUST 1**

(In millions of bales of 480 lb net)

Area	Average 1970-72	1973	1974 Preliminary	1975 Forecast
United States . . . . .	8.1	7.5	5.9	7.3
Foreign non-Communist . . . . .	28.2	30.9	28.8	30.3
Exporting countries . . . . .	9.0	10.3	10.1	10.7
Importing countries . . . . .	19.2	20.6	18.7	19.6
Communist countries . . . . .	21.9	24.0	24.7	25.2
Foreign total . . . . .	50.1	54.9	53.5	55.5
World total . . . . .	58.2	62.3	59.4	62.8

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

developing countries have rapidly increased shipments of low-priced textiles to developed areas.

Western Europe has had a heavy influx of low-priced textile exports. Cotton consumption in Western Europe this season is forecast at around 5.3 million bales, off 115,000 bales from the year-earlier level. Inflation and unemployment are still serious problems that prevent a significant upturn in consumer demand. In addition, the firmness of world cotton prices starting in mid-December reportedly has hindered spinners' attempts to sell yarns at remunerative rates compared with raw material costs. The European Community (EC), where cotton consumption is predicted to drop 54,000 bales below the level of a year earlier, has signed or is negotiating trade agreements with Eastern Europe, Brazil, and some Asian countries to limit textile imports, replacing former agreements made by individual EC countries. However, textiles from Greece and Turkey enjoy free access to EC markets.

Consumption of cotton appears to be up 500,000 bales or 2 percent this season in Communist countries, with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (PRC) mainly responsible for the rise. Cotton use in the East European Communist countries may grow to nearly 3 million bales, 50,000 bales more than in 1974/75.

The concluding portion of this circular contains a more detailed analysis of cotton consumption and trade in principle foreign non-Communist importing countries.

### **Strong U.S. Demand for Cotton**

Demand for cotton textiles in the United States has steadily advanced throughout the 1975/76 marketing year, reflecting the improved health of the domestic economy, expanded textile activity, and a keen consumer preference for natural fibers. Domestic mills are expected to use about 7.3 million bales of cotton this season, 24 percent more than the depressed 1974/75 level. Even so, except for last season, this will represent the smallest consumption total since the 1930's. Mills are currently operating an average of 6 days a week as profits rise, and textile output generally expands.

Although consumer demand for cotton is good, a portion of that demand is being filled by textile imports. The tremendous growth in imports of fabrics and yarns since mid-calendar 1975 is causing reduced mill demand for U.S. cotton and slower offtake for U.S. textile products. In recent months most of the increased textile imports were from the PRC, with which the United States has no textile trade agreements.

Although cotton consumption rebounded from the recent recession, so has consumption of manmade fibers—particularly staple fibers. Production capacity for manmade fibers still is being increased but the market for cotton currently is benefiting from consumer preference for "the natural look." As consumer confidence in the economy improves, retail sales of textiles should expand considerably. Strong mill demand for cotton is forecast for next season, but total consumption will be mainly dependent on cotton supplies, prices, and textile imports.

## **Trade**

World cotton trade in 1975/76 is now estimated at 18.1 million bales, 7 percent above 1974/75's level but below each of the previous 3 years and well below the record 20.7 million shipments of 1972/73. A projected decline of 400,000 bales in U.S. shipments will partially offset an expected gain in foreign shipments of 1.6 million bales.

Foreign shipments in 1975/76 could gain 1.6 million bales to total around 14.6 million, with most of the increase occurring in foreign non-Communist exporting countries, whose shipments this season could total an estimated 10.2 million bales, or a near-normal 56 percent of world trade. However, they will be 1-2 million bales below exports achieved from 1968/69 through 1972/73, when they represented 57-68 percent of world trade. USSR exports continue to increase and probably will reach 3.5 million in 1975/76, compared with 3.4 million in 1974/75 and 3.3 million in 1973/74.

In the second half of 1974/75, several foreign non-Communist countries liberalized marketing policies and instituted export incentives in order to sell unusually large supplies. Rising foreign demand in 1975 made it possible for foreign exporters to sell the bulk of their exportable supplies by January 1976 on price considerations, while the United States waited on the sidelines.

Turkey, after restricting exports during the period of high prices in 1973 and 1974, granted a 15 percent export subsidy for cotton during 1975. The result is that Turkey's 1975/76 exports are estimated at a record 1.7 million bales and stocks will be reduced from 1.6 million at the beginning to 700,000 at the end of the season. The subsidy on exports was removed in January 1976.

Pakistan also restricted exports during the period of high prices in 1972/73 and 1973/74. Then in 1974/75, when world demand was low and prices were depressed, Pakistan, through aggressive marketing, disposed of its large stocks. This resulted in record exports of 1.1 million bales in 1974/75. Low carryover and a small crop will result in much smaller exports for 1975/76.

Brazil restricted exports during the period of high prices and then stimulated exports by giving tax incentives during 1975. However, exports from Brazil did not increase as much as those from Turkey and Pakistan because the 1975/76 crop, at 1.9 million bales, was the lowest in 15 years and was just above higher consumption of 1.8 million. Brazil's exports of lint cotton during 1973/74-1975/76 have fallen to less than half the average of the previous 10 years as domestic demand has increased and tax incentives have caused a shift from raw cotton to cotton product exports. The tax incentive on lint cotton exports was removed in January 1976.

#### U.S. Export Sales Up Since January

The tight supply situation in other countries and a continuing improvement in foreign demand made it possible for the United States to begin selling cotton in larger volume in January. The U.S. export commitment for 1975/76 rose from 2.4 million bales on January 4, 1976, to 3.6 million by April 25. This included 0.8 million bales of cotton stapling under 1 inch, compared with actual exports of this staple length of 0.6 million in 1974/75 and 1.2 million in 1973/74. U.S. exports for 1975/76 totaled 2.3 million bales as of April 25, 1976. Major destinations were the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, Japan, and Indonesia. Exports for the entire season are estimated at 3.5 million bales, 10 percent below the 3.9 million shipped in 1974/75. Export demand for U.S. cotton could rise significantly in 1976/77 to 4.3-5.3 million bales. However, the availability of U.S. supplies could limit exports to 3.5 to 4.5 million bales.

Record high consumption couples with the smallest crop in 5 years are expected to work world cotton stocks down by 7.6 million bales or 24 percent during the 1975/76 season. Stocks at the end of the season are now estimated at 24.0 million bales or about 4.5 months supply and about 1 million bales below the average of the previous 10 years. The situation may be even tighter by the end of 1976/77 unless plantings increase more than currently indicated or demand turns sluggish. Stocks are especially tight in the short staple cottons, which are exported primarily by Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil, and the United States.

World stocks reached the record high of 31.6 million bales at the beginning of the 1975/76 season after 4 years during which production exceeded consumption. During this period stocks increased by 10.1 million bales. The gain was most apparent in the non-Communist exporting countries.

Foreign stocks are expected to decline during 1975/76 from 25.9 million bales at the beginning to 20.5 million at the end of the season. Another 1-million bale decline is possible during 1976/77. Foreign production in 1976/77 is currently projected at 50.8-51.8 million bales while foreign consumption may be about 56.6-57.6 million (Table 2). If these projections are realized, foreign stocks next season could decline another million bales or to about 19.5 million bales on July 31, 1977. Stocks on that order would represent about 4 months of projected 1976/77 consumption compared with nearly 6 months' mill consumption represented by stocks on August 1, 1975.

Foreign non-Communist exporting countries will account for over two-thirds of the estimated 5.4-million-bale foreign stock drawdown this season. By

TABLE 2. FOREIGN COTTON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION  
STOCK-CHANGES AND U.S. EXPORTS

(In millions of bales, 480 lb net)

Year	Foreign production	Foreign consumption <sup>1</sup>	Deficit	Foreign stock change	U.S. exports
1971/72 ...	49.4	50.5	1.1	+2.2	3.4
1972/73 ...	49.5	52.8	3.3	+2.1	5.3
1973/74 ...	51.0	55.3	4.3	+2.2	6.1
1974/75 <sup>2</sup> ...	53.4	54.1	0.6	+3.4	3.9
1975/76 <sup>3</sup> ...	47.1	55.9	8.8	-5.4	3.5
1976/77 <sup>4</sup> ...	50.8-51.8	56.6-57.6	5.3-6.3	-1.0	4.3-5.3 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Includes some nonspinning consumption (mostly Japan) and destroyed, averaging 300,000 bales in 1971/72 and 400,000 in other years. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3</sup> Estimates. <sup>4</sup> Forecasts. <sup>5</sup> Implied demand.

July 31, 1976, stocks in those countries could fall nearly 4 million bales below unusually large ending stocks a year ago when massive unsold supplies accumulated during the world textile recession. The sharp decline this season is the result of lower production, rising consumption, and higher exports in those countries. In order to supply their own rapidly growing textile industries, foreign non-Communist exporting nations now hold about one-third of world stocks, compared with 15 percent 10 years ago.

As demand has begun to rise, textile industries in most foreign non-Communist importing countries have been able to work off expensive raw material stocks this season but their stock drawdown will probably total only 300,000 bales, as their industries will need to insure minimum mill stocks. Ending stocks on July 31, 1976, in those countries will roughly equal 9 months of mill use—about normal. Although textile demand is rising in many countries, mills have been buying cautiously in order to prevent a buildup in expensive raw material stocks.

Lower production and somewhat higher consumption in Communist countries this season will probably result in a decline of a little over 1 million bales in stocks on July 31, 1976.

Stocks in six countries that offer incentives for textile exports nearly tripled from 2.4 million bales on August 1, 1966, to 6.8 million on August 1, 1975, and are expected to drop to 4.5 million on August 1, 1976. These are Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, and Turkey.

With U.S. disappearance in 1975/76 over 2 million bales larger than the small 1975 crop, stocks are falling sharply and may approximate 3.5 million bales on July 31. Stocks of the shorter staples (less than 1-1/16") are expected to be extremely tight. Since new crop supplies of these staples generally will not be available in any significant volume until at least December, the U.S. supply situation will tighten further this fall.

## Manmade Fibers

The manmade fiber industry was relatively depressed in calendar 1975. World production of 22.3 billion pounds (excluding olefin and textile glass) was 8 percent below 1974 production and 10 percent lower than the record level of 1973. The industry, faced by the world textile recession, was unable to realize the prices needed to break even. Costs continued considerably higher than before the oil crisis for raw materials as did wages and capital costs. The industry faced growing concern about pollution from its plants.

The decline was most severe for cellulosic fibers, but production of these has been trending downward for several years. Polyesters provide more competi-

tion for cotton today, and production of polyester and other synthetics in 1975 was about 5 percent below 1974 levels, both in the United States and overseas. The synthetics industry is in better shape than the cellulose industry and, despite below capacity production, many countries still plan expanded capacity over the next few years. The depression in production of these fibers bottomed out in 1975 in the United States, and increases should be expected in 1976. Because of the "natural look," polyester staple production is increasing faster than that of continuous filament yarn. The recovery of the U.S. industry has been sharper than that abroad, aided by controlled oil prices and the earlier economic upturn.

In comparison with cotton, polyester has been hurt by both fashion and the ratio of cotton and polyester prices. Current styles that feature the "natural look" and emphasize denims and corduroy naturally favor cotton. With respect to prices, where polyesters usually have had a strong advantage, 1974 and 1975 saw cotton prices at times fall below those for many polyester staples in Western Europe and Japan. By April 1976, synthetics had generally regained their price advantage, but some quotations for polyester staple in Japan remained higher than the average prices for SM 1-1/16" growths.

The outlook for manmades is for further growth, at least in the synthetic fibers. However, there is rising concern about overproduction, and many plans are being held in abeyance. Little expansion is planned in Japan, and only moderate expansion in Northern Europe. On the other hand, manufacturers in Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, and the United States still have big expansion plans. In the USSR, synthetic fiber production is still very low. Variables like raw material availabilities and costs will continue to have an important impact on the industry, as will the competitiveness of natural fibers. While believing that manmade fibers' high value will continue to make them profitable, industry leaders are far less sanguine than they were just 2 years ago. The coming year is likely to be one of strong competition between cotton and manmade fibers.

## Prices

From late January until mid-April 1976, both U.S. and foreign cotton prices showed little movement. In December 1975 and January 1976, foreign prices, which had been considerably below those for U.S. growths all fall, came quickly up to U.S. levels as supplies held overseas tightened.

On the North European market, quotations for U.S. SM 1-1/16" moved down an average 245 points from January 15 to an average 69.30 cents, c.i.f., by April 15. Quotations for all available comparable

foreign growths in that period were virtually unchanged, easing only 36 points to average 67.25 cents on April 15. In the Osaka market in mid-January, U.S. SM 1-1/16" was priced at 63 cents, c.i.f., and similar foreign qualities averaged 62.41 cents, c.i.f. By April 15 the U.S. growths had firmed to 64.50 cents, c.i.f., while the foreign qualities averaged 64.39 cents, c.i.f.

Reaction to the April 15 USDA prospective plantings report spurred moderate strengthening of both U.S. and foreign asking rates. In the first week following the report, foreign quotations in Northern Europe moved up an average 92 points, while U.S. growths moved up more sharply by an average 232

points. In contrast, the Osaka market continued to report only limited activity. In spite of the tighter-than-expected supply picture for U.S. growths, mills appear to be buying only for nearby requirements. Many U.S. and foreign mills are reported to be covered through most of the summer.

Some new crop quotations have been available since early March on the Northern European market. While U.S. quotations in 1976/77 have been about 2 cents below those for the current crop, foreign new crop growths have been at or above the current-crop asking rate. Both U.S. and foreign 1976/77 crop quotations moved ahead slightly in response to the planting intentions report.

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## Changes in USSR and PRC Supply-Demand Series

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This circular includes new USDA estimates of the cotton supply and demand time series for the PRC (Table 4).

Estimates of area, yield, and production reflect official data or statements. Where such information was fragmentary or nonexistent, Foreign Agricultural Service/Economic Research Service estimates were used. In comparison with the previous USDA series, the revised cotton production estimates are somewhat higher for 1957/58 through 1961/62 and substantially higher for 1972/73 through 1975/76.

The revised production series were tested in a supply and distribution series. No official data have been released for consumption, stocks, or trade. The supply and distribution series were constructed by using third-country trade data, assuming very low carryover for 1949/50 and 1950/51, and allocating between consumption and stocks for other years using supply as the guide. The resulting consumption estimates imply that per capita cotton use rose from about 3 pounds in 1947/48 to about 5.5 pounds in 1959/60, then fell to about 3 pounds during 1961/62, after which per capita use again rebounded to nearly 6.5 pounds in 1975/76.

Carryover stock estimates were generally below 2.5 months of consumption, often declining to levels

which indicated production disruptions. The carry-over stock estimate reached 3 months of consumption only in 1 year, 1974/75. This is attributed to exceptionally large imports during 1972/73 and 1973/74 and good harvests during 1973/74 and 1974/75. The August 1, 1976, stock was forecast at less than 2 months' consumption.

It should be emphasized that PRC cotton data are only approximations. If these approximations are representative, the PRC's 1976/77 cotton supply will be tight, even with another good harvest. The country's textile export orders appear to have rebounded. Unless domestic consumption is reduced, it seems reasonable to assume that cotton imports will increase.

The USSR cotton supply-demand series has been revised from 1970/71 to 1975/76 (Table 5). Downward revisions were made in USSR cotton consumption estimates to reflect more nearly what appears to be a slower growth in cotton use since 1970/71 than previously anticipated. This assumption is based on an analysis of annual yarn production data plus an allowance for nonmill use, since no information on actual cotton consumption has been available since 1970. Ending stocks have been raised accordingly.

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## Consumption in 15 Importing Countries

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Monthly cotton consumption data available for the early months of the 1975/76 marketing year in 15 importing countries (Table 3) reflect the sharp upturn of mill activity in many Far Eastern countries and the recessionary environment of Western Europe.

Aggregate cotton consumption in the 15 countries rose by 68,000 bales, or 2 percent above the corresponding 1974/75 total. Mill use of cotton in most of these countries is expected to accelerate in the second half of 1975/76 as economic conditions

improve. But in some markets—primarily in Western Europe—cotton utilization may not reach the gloomy 1974/75 levels. Many countries in Western Europe reportedly bottomed out of the severe textile recession in late calendar 1975. However, recovery is predicted to be slow throughout 1975/76.

In the early months of this season, cotton imports by the 15 countries increased about 500,000 bales or 14 percent compared with the same months a year earlier. As was the case in consumption, the most

significant gains in cotton imports in the early stages of 1975/76 were registered in Asian countries. Shipments to Europe generally lagged behind the pace of the corresponding period last season. For the entire season, cumulative imports by these 15 countries will rise on only 5 percent compared with those of a year earlier. In aggregate, carryover stocks for 1976/77 in the respective countries are predicted to be drawn down relative to those of 1975/76.

## AUSTRIA

The Austrian textile industry will not recover this season. Consumption of cotton in 1975/76 is estimated to remain at the low level of 88,000 bales registered a year earlier, which represents a 15 percent reduction compared with 1973/74 use. During the August-December period of the current marketing year, cotton consumption was only slightly below the pace for the same months a year earlier. With the domestic economy in a severe recessionary crunch, consumers reduced expenditures for wearing apparel and other textiles in order to build up savings. In foreign markets, the demand for Austrian textiles slackened greatly while imports of cotton textile rose strongly.

This sharp downturn in demand forced some mills to lay off workers to reduce output and prevent inventories from accumulating. Several large cotton processing firms were considering a cooperative specialization of labor between participating firms in the hope of enhancing Austria's competitive textile position abroad and bolstering domestic spinning activities. A significant turnaround in cotton consumption is not predicted before next season, when textile stocks will have to be rebuilt so inventories of textiles can be maintained at reasonable levels. Competition from synthetic fibers may limit the extent of upturn in cotton mill use.

Cotton stocks are already rather low, so no rundown is likely to occur this season. Cotton imports are forecast at 90,000 bales, or about the same level as a year earlier but 11 percent less than 1973/74 deliveries. Ending stocks this season are expected to rise slightly above the 1974/75 level to about 26,000 bales. Imports during August-December were identical to deliveries during the same period last season. During the first 5 months of 1975/76, the chief suppliers were the Soviet Union and Turkey, which together accounted for around 40 percent of cumulative shipments. The market share for the United States is expected to remain meager because of the short supply of longer staple qualities preferred by Austrian spinners.

## BELGIUM

For the second consecutive season, activity in the Belgian textile industry will be sluggish. Cotton consumption in marketing year 1975/76 is forecast to fall to a modern-day low of 165,000 bales, down 23 percent from the previous season's level and about 100,000 bales below 1973/74 consumption.

The depressed status of the industry can be primarily attributed to the sluggish economic upturn in neighboring countries, rising production costs, and increased imports of low-priced textiles. Reportedly, cotton textile imports accounted for 44 percent of total apparent domestic consumption of cotton goods during calendar 1975. The industry has requested EC action to restrict such imports—so far without success. In addition, labor costs in Belgium are substantially higher than those of neighboring competitors, causing exports to be less price-competitive in foreign markets.

Mill consumption of manmade fibers was off for the second consecutive year and down more sharply than cotton consumption. During calendar 1975 cotton accounted for around 72 percent of total fiber use, compared with 66 percent a year earlier. Cotton's market share is forecast to increase to 74 percent in calendar 1976. However, any strong increase in cotton prices will increase the competitiveness of manmade fibers.

The large cutback in cotton use in 1975/76 and rising world cotton prices caused spinners' cotton purchases to decrease significantly. Total cotton imports to Belgium this season are predicted to decline 20 percent below those of a year ago to 165,000 bales—equal to consumption. Carryover stocks on July 31, will be reduced 11,000 bales below the 1974/75 level. The firmer trend of some international cotton values forced Belgian buyers to be very price-conscious.

The USSR, which accounted for only 10 percent of Belgian cotton imports in 1974/75, is expected to be the largest single cotton supplier this season. Reasonable prices, suitable quality, and timely availability made Soviet cotton more attractive than competitors' offerings. The U.S. market share is forecast to drop below last season's 15 percent, as relatively higher U.S. cotton prices through fall 1975 and the stronger value of the dollar deterred sales.

The outlook for the textile industry is not encouraging. Any upturn in textile activity will hinge on sustained economic recovery in Belgium's domestic and foreign markets. Action to limit textile imports and wage rates would significantly aid textile recovery.

## CANADA

Canada is recovering from its textile slump and if the August-December rate is maintained, 1975/76 consumption will reach 260,000 bales. This total is 13 percent higher than the 230,000-bale level that made 1974/75 consumption the lowest since World War II. The slump was brought on by a general slowdown in economic activity and competition from low-cost imported textiles. While the Canadian economy is strengthening, foreign products remain a problem and the Government is reviewing its present policy towards these imports. The outlook of the industry is optimistic; however, it is doubtful if Canada will regain the 400,000 bale level of consumption of the mid-1960's. Moreover, changes in textile import control policies are likely to be slow in coming.

For the first time in recent years, 1975/76 will see a decline in the traditional predominance of U.S. cotton in the Canadian market—around 90 percent of total imports in previous years. During the first 4 months of the season, the U.S. share dropped to 62 percent, while for the entire year it is likely to be about 78 percent. The gap between prices of U.S. and foreign growths during the fall of 1975 led to the unusually high level of non-U.S. cotton imports during the August-November period. Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil supplied most of non-U.S. imports during these months. Since stock levels are now extremely low, total imports for 1975/76 should reach 275,000 bales—22 percent higher than last year's.

The United States continues to supply a substantial quantity of finished textile products to Canada.

## FINLAND

Mill use of cotton in Finland this season is predicted to rise about 1,000 bales above the low 1974/75 level to 51,000 bales. Compared with a year earlier, cotton consumption fell about 30 percent during the August-December period of the current marketing year to only 19,000 bales. Although the textile industry expanded spinning capacity this season, activity at the mills has been slow in 1975/76. Finnish textile exports have met limited offtake in West European countries, reflecting the dull economic situation in that area. However, export orders have increased slightly in the second half of the season. The volume of textile exports to the Soviet Union should rise significantly in 1975/76, according to the 1976-80 trade agreement between the two countries. In view of the importance of textile exports, the Government of Finland reportedly is ready to support the industry by credit assistance and other means.

Finland's aggregate cotton imports this season are forecast to reach 55,000 bales, 12 percent greater than shipments last season. The upturn in cotton deliveries combined with the sluggish textile activity will cause beginning stocks for 1976/77 to climb to 19,000 bales, 4,000 bales above 1975/76 stocks and only 2,000 bales less than the initial 1973/74 stocks. Finnish cotton imports during the first 5 months of the marketing year were only 1,000 bales more than imports of 21,000 bales for the corresponding period last season. Through December, the Soviet Union accounted for almost 82 percent of Finland's cotton imports. Last season U.S. cotton represented over 50 percent of imports, but the U.S. market share is expected to decline this season.

## FRANCE

Cotton consumption in France, the single largest cotton user in Europe, is expected to maintain a downward trend in 1975/76 by falling slightly below last season's post-World War II low to around 940,000 bales. The textile industry apparently bottomed out of the severe recession during December 1975, but recovery has been slow—mainly because of conditions in the sluggish domestic economy, where unemployment is very high. Consumer demand for textiles at the retail level has increased from that of a year ago. However, French spinners have encountered difficulties in selling yarns at remunerative rates. As in other West European countries, the French textile industry continues to receive strong competition in foreign and domestic markets from low-priced imports of cotton yarn and cloth. In November 1975, the French Government adopted new rules to slow textile imports but the full impact of the controls is not expected to be evident before the latter part of 1975/76. Utilization of artificial and synthetic fibers is expected to fall 21 percent below the 1974/75 level to only 15,125 metric tons in 1975/76.

During the first 5 months of the 1975/76 marketing year, cotton use was down 10 percent from the corresponding period last season. Yarn orders to the end of the current season are 30 percent above orders at the same time last year but 50 percent lower than the 1973 figure. Textile consumption is anticipated to recover somewhat toward the end of the current season and carry forward into 1976/77.

Cotton imports into France this season are predicted to decline 30,000 bales from those of a year ago to 965,000 bales. With reexports forecast at 55,000 bales, beginning cotton stocks for next season are forecast to decline to a record low of 180,000 bales, about 30,000 bales below 1975/76 stocks. This trend was particularly apparent during August-December 1975. The USSR market share will again rise sharply and probably account for around 45

percent of total imports in 1975/76, compared with 34 percent in 1974/75. Attractive prices and deliveries of generally good quality cotton centered buyer interest on USSR cotton. Turkey and Iran will probably increase their respective market share this season, while deliveries from Africa and South and Central America are predicted to fall compared with those of last season. Total imports from the United States are expected to drop almost 75 percent from the previous season's level to only 23,000 bales as uncompetitive U.S. prices during the fall of 1975 diverted demand to alternative supplies.

## WEST GERMANY

The outlook for the West German textile industry in 1975/76 is for slow but gradual recovery. Cotton consumption this season is forecast to rise slightly above the 909,000 bales of a year earlier to around 920,000 bales. In contrast to most West European countries, recessionary trends in the textile industry abated during the first half of 1975/76 while signs of a modest upturn strengthened. Although cotton consumption during August-November was 8 percent lower than during the corresponding 1974/75 period, spinners' yarn order books improved considerably. At the end of December 1975, orders were 27 percent higher than a year earlier and 14 percent greater than at the end of November. The strength of recovery in West Germany will be a key factor in the economic upswing in West Europe.

The strong consumer preference for natural fibers, such as cotton, will assist in sustaining textile recovery and maintaining the strong competitive position of cotton relative to manmade fibers. In the first 4 months of 1975/76, cotton's market share relative to manmade fibers for the same period last season increased slightly to 62 percent. Textile imports of semifinished and finished goods have slowed the textile upturn. During the first 6 months of this season, imports of cotton yarn, fabrics, knitgoods, and apparel climbed 19 percent above deliveries for the same period of the preceding season. Also, since December, when world cotton prices advanced significantly, some spinners have had difficulties in selling yarns at profitable prices.

With relatively large August 1 stocks in West Germany, cotton imports this season are predicted to decline around 5 percent below deliveries last season to about 1 million bales. Imports in the first 4 months of the marketing year fell about 3 percent below those during the same period a year earlier to 289,000 bales. After allowing for reexports of 60,000 bales, 1976/77 carryin stocks are expected to gain 30,000 bales, compared with 1975/76 beginning stocks, reaching 382,000 bales—equivalent to around 5 months consumption. The leading suppliers, Turkey

and the USSR, are expected to increase their market shares this season. Cotton imports from the United States in 1975/76 will probably reach no more than 20,000 bales, down 65 percent from deliveries of last season.

## HONG KONG

Hong Kong's cotton consumption has remained relatively strong during the recent textile recession, and is expected to reach a record 900,000 bales in 1975/76. This represents a 20 percent increase from the 750,000 bales of 1974/75. The fact that 1974/75 usage was off by only 6 percent from that of a year earlier indicates the resilience of the cotton textile industry in Hong Kong. Aggressive market techniques have enabled the industry to exploit the current fashion demand for denims and corduroys, and the introduction of 33,600 open-end rotors has maintained efficiency.

Cotton imports this marketing year are expected to mirror consumption at around 900,000 bales. This represents an increase of about 14 percent over 1974/75, and a level 8 percent higher than the previous record. The U.S. share of cotton purchased by Hong Kong has fallen from 40 percent in 1973/74 to 18 percent in 1974/75 and only 8 percent in the current marketing year. Relatively high U.S. prices during calendar 1975 are behind the drop, and the recovery of the U.S. market share will depend on price competitiveness.

## ITALY

Italian textile activity has improved moderately since November 1975 as retailers and wholesalers attempted to rebuild textile stocks of semifinished and finished products, which were significantly reduced in 1974/75. In addition, devaluation of the Italian lira in January 1976 sparked a demand upswing in anticipation of firmer prices for cotton imports. Cotton utilization in 1975/76 is predicted to edge up above the 1974/75 level to about 830,000 bales. Declining consumer purchasing power has turned domestic offtake to the relatively cheaper cotton goods, thus lessening competition from manmade fibers. The relatively weaker Italian currency should enhance prospects for textile exports but imports of raw material inputs have become more expensive. Moreover, any buildup of textile stocks could impede an uptrend in the industry if consumer demand does not expand proportionally. Labor costs in the textile industry—the second highest in Europe—may rise substantially next season.

To maintain adequate cotton stocks, cotton imports this season are forecast at 825,000 bales, 6

percent more than those of a year earlier. Imports from the Soviet Union will escalate this year as the U.S. market share declines. Last season, the United States was the largest cotton supplier to this market, accounting for 20 percent of total landings. A large portion of U.S. imports this season has been short-staple cotton used for the new open-end spinning plants. Cotton stocks will be maintained at around 315,000 bales for the start of 1976/77.

## JAPAN

Cotton consumption in Japan is forecast to rebound this season to over 3 million bales, 15 percent above the low 1974/75 level but the second lowest consumption total in 10 years. Slow recovery in the domestic economy and a large inflow of textile imports have limited to some extent a full recovery of the domestic textile industry. However, compared with last season, surplus yarn stocks have been worked off while yarn prices have improved appreciably.

Consumption of cotton in the first half of the current marketing year was 5 percent greater than in the comparable 1974/75 months. During November-January, spinners expanded cotton yarn production; however, a proportional upturn in demand did not materialize, so yarn stocks again increased. The textile industry generally continued to suffer financial losses, prompting price-consciousness and cautious cotton purchasing by spinners. Expansion in cotton consumption is primarily dependent on stronger domestic recovery, expected in mid-1976, and limitations on textile imports.

With the upswing in cotton consumption, Japanese cotton imports are projected to rise about 80,000 bales from the year-earlier level to some 3.3 million bales. Deliveries in the first 6 months of the current season were slightly less than the pace of the same period last season. Uncompetitive U.S. cotton prices are expected to drop the U.S. market share from last season's 34 percent to perhaps 28 percent in 1975/76. During August-January, imports of U.S. cotton were 50 percent below those of the same period last year, while shipments from the Soviet Union rose substantially. Japan will likely reexport a normal 45,000 bales of cotton in 1975/76. Beginning cotton stocks for next session will be drawn down by only 45,000 bales, far less than spinners had anticipated.

## KOREA

Cotton consumption for 1975/76 is estimated at 900,000 bales (480 lb net), up from 730,000 in 1974/75. This jump of 23 percent is mainly attribut-

able to recovery from the general recession. Prior to the recession, Korean consumption had reached a high of 750,000 bales in 1973/74. The rapid expansion of Korean textile activity is Government-supported and is aimed heavily toward export markets. Cotton textile exports from Korea in calendar 1975 were valued at \$315 million, or 15 percent higher than in the previous year. If the industry's expansion targets for 1976/77 are met, cotton consumption will again increase substantially, and could reach the million-bale level.

Domestic cotton production averages about 17,000 bales. The U.S. supplies over 95 percent of Korea's imports, now estimated at 950,000 bales in 1975/76, up 21 percent from the 1974/75 level. Korea will probably replace Japan this year as the largest purchaser of U.S. cotton. During 1976 Korea is expected to receive limited cotton shipments under P.L. 480 and assistance through the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent of several hundred thousand bales. Financing 1976 imports through non-Government channels poses a problem and could interfere with meeting optimistic textile production goals for the remainder of this marketing year and 1976/77. Problems involving last season's delinquent contracts have been fully resolved.

## NETHERLANDS

Conditions in the Dutch textile industry will further deteriorate in 1975/76. The relatively high-wage textile industry cannot successfully compete domestically or abroad against lower priced textile imports. To prevent a rise in textile inventories, mills have cut back working hours. Losses were substantial even with financial support from the Government. Compared with the corresponding 1974 period, production by cotton spinning mills during the first 9 months of calendar 1975 was off 29 percent, while domestic and export sales of cotton fabrics declined 20 and 21 percent respectively. Cotton consumption fell 46 percent in the first 5 months of the current marketing year and intake for the entire season is estimated to drop 24 percent below the 1974/75 total to 130,000 bales.

Cotton imports in 1975/76 are predicted to sink 19 percent below the 1974/75 level to 140,000 bales. Deliveries through December were down 5 percent compared with those in the same period last season. Carryin stocks for next season will rise 10,000 bales above beginning stocks this year to 28,000 bales. Because of attractive prices and good spinning qualities, Soviet cotton was very popular among spinners. As in most of Europe, U.S. cotton sales suffered from uncompetitive cotton prices through the end of December 1975.

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

China's cotton consumption in 1975/76 is expected to be 715,000 bales, about 4 percent above the 690,000 bales recorded in 1974/75. The rise in consumption is attributed to generally higher demand for cotton textile products. Domestic demand was significantly higher in the last months of 1975, and foreign markets, which take 85 percent of Chinese textiles, are also improving. As of January 1976, mills reported orders sufficient for about 3 months' production. Textiles are the most important export of Taiwan; their crucial role is indicated by the fact that while total exports fell in calendar 1975, exports of textiles of all types inched up 1.9 percent to reach a value of \$1.6 billion. The outlook in calendar 1976 for cotton textiles is good, and the Government has set a production target 3 percent above the 1975 level.

Cotton imports are expected to rise 2 percent above 1975/76 levels to 665,000 bales. A little over half of cotton imports usually come from the United States. This marketing year, uncompetitive U.S. prices have kept sales to Taiwan low, but quantities of U.S. cotton have moved under old contracts, and the U.S. share should remain near normal. Disputes involving these old contracts have been largely resolved. Other major suppliers have been Mexico and Turkey, and recently, Iran.

## SWEDEN

Swedish cotton consumption in 1975/76 is expected to continue at the 35,000-bale level of 1974/75. The cotton textile industry here has been hurt less by the textile recession and more by competitive textile imports. To offset the decline, the Government has undertaken a program designed to stabilize consumption at the 41,000-bale level. Despite stockpiling, military procurement, and tax advantages to encourage modernization, this goal has not been reached. Further measures, including direct grants for upgrading production technology, are currently under consideration by the Swedish Parliament.

Because of the stockpiling program, imports do not reflect consumption in the short run. During 1974/75, heavy buying at low prices enabled the Swedes to import 48,000 bales. The resulting high level of stocks and low consumption are acting to restrict imports in 1975/76, and from August through December they totaled only 15,000 bales. The United States is the chief source of Swedish cotton imports and usually supplies 80-90 percent of needs. Brazil and the USSR are also suppliers in this market.

## SWITZERLAND

Weak foreign and domestic demand for textiles from Switzerland will result in a decline in cotton consumption this season. Utilization of cotton by the mills is expected to sag 8 percent below last season's total. Cotton consumption for the first 5 months of 1975/76 was off 13 percent compared with the corresponding period last season. A recession-induced slump in textile purchases, revaluation of the Swiss franc, and the continued large flow of relatively low-priced textile imports are the main reasons for the textile industry's sluggish environment. The abundant supply of foreign textiles combined with declining demand caused yarn prices to drop and Swiss profit margins to narrow. In calendar 1975, textile exports fell 13 percent compared with those of a year earlier and yarn production decreased 17 percent below the 1974 outturn. Mill production capacity was reduced to prevent a textile stock buildup. Yarn orders picked up during the end of calendar 1975 but an upturn in textile activity is not anticipated before the middle of calendar 1976. The Government has taken measures to monitor textile imports as a means of protecting the domestic textile industry. Cotton still controls a very significant share of the fiber market relative to manmade fibers.

Cotton imports in 1975/76 are forecast at 165,000 bales, down 3 percent from last season's. Imports for August-December were almost identical to those in the same period a year earlier. Last season, the United States was the largest supplier to this market, accounting for 20 percent of total landings but the U.S. market share in 1975/76 is predicted to slip to 15 percent. This season, Turkey and USSR will make considerable gains in this market. Beginning stocks for 1976/77 will be slightly less than this season's level.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Cotton consumption for 1975/76 in the United Kingdom is predicted to rise 6 percent above the very depressed level of a year earlier. Cotton mill use for August-December was 16 percent behind intake for the same period last season. Mill activity turned up modestly after November 1975 but was still far short of capacity. Improved prospects for textile export sales, initiated by the weak pound and cotton stock-building, should boost consumption in the remainder of the season. Recovery through 1976 in the United Kingdom is expected to be sluggish and heavily dependent on wage guidelines to be negotiated this summer. Domestic textile demand will

remain light throughout 1975/76, reflecting continuing domestic economic problems. Action was taken in late 1975 to curb cotton yarn imports from Spain and Portugal to help economic revival in the textile sector. Industry officials subsequently requested broader effective controls over the wider range of imported goods, but the Government has not yet taken further action.

During the first 5 months of the current season, imports of raw cotton gained 26 percent compared with those of the same period last year. Imports for the entire season are forecast at 560,000 bales, up 83,000 bales from a year earlier. Turkey and the Soviet Union will account for a significant share of the cotton trade this season, while shipments from the United States will decrease considerably. In

1974/75, imports of U.S. cotton totaled 48,000 bales—10 percent of aggregate deliveries. Cotton stocks at the beginning of next season will be adequate to cover over 4 months' consumption.

#### **World Cotton Supply And Demand Statistics**

Included in this issue are revised cotton area, production, and utilization statistics by exporting and importing countries for 1974/75 and 1975/76. These data update the cotton circular *World Cotton Statistics*, 1947/74, FC-7, April 1975.

TABLE 3  
COTTON: IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION AND CURRENT STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL  
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST IMPORTING COUNTRIES,  
FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS, 1974/75 AND 1975/76 1/  
(In 1,000 bales of 480 lb net)

Country	Re- porting period	Imports 1974/75	Imports 1975/76	Consumption 1974/75	Consumption 1975/76	Stocks Aug 1, 1975	End of reporting period	Change in stocks since Aug 1, 1975
Austria.....	Aug-Dec:	34	34	39	36	24	22	- 2
Belgium.....	Aug-Sept:	24	11	36	24	26	13	- 13
Canada.....	Aug-Dec:	94	100	123	109	32	23	+ 9
Finland.....	Aug-Dec:	21	22	27	19	15	18	+ 3
France.....	Aug-Dec:	376	362	398	356	211	(2/) 194	- 17
Germany, West..	Aug-Nov:	298	289	345	318	352	(2/) 303	- 49
Hong Kong.....	Aug-Dec:	267	588	324	425	218	381	+163
Italy.....	Aug-Sept:	92	110	116	109	315	(3/) 325	+ 10
Japan.....	Aug-Jan:	1,579	1,533	1,439	1,511	1,194	(2/) 1,193	+ 1
Korea, South..	Aug-Nov:	303	333	225	262	121	(3/) 206	+ 85
Netherlands....	Aug-Dec:	56	53	83	45	26	34	+ 8
Sweden.....	Aug-Sept:	10	5	7	4	36	37	+ 1
Switzerland....	Aug-Dec:	69	69	91	79	115	105	- 10
Taiwan.....	Aug-Nov:	195	372	201	262	438	(3/) 553	+115
United Kingdom:	Aug-Dec:	159	201	229	192	205	(2/) 208	+ 3
Total.....	:	3,577	4,082	3,683	3,751	3,328	3,615	+307

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Allowance made for reexports.

3/ Includes projected crop production.

Source: Imports and consumption, official statistics from indicated countries; stocks, Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 4  
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF: REVISED SUPPLY  
AND DISTRIBUTION SERIES ON RAW COTTON  
(1,000 bales of 480 lb net)

Year beginning August 1 :	1,000 acres	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply	Con- sumption	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks
1947.....	6,400	1,200	2,500	800	4,500	3,100	--	1,400
1948.....	6,100	1,400	2,300	500	4,200	3,200	--	1,000
1949.....	6,800	1,000	2,000	500	3,500	3,300	--	200
1950.....	9,400	200	3,200	400	3,800	3,600	--	200
1951.....	13,600	200	4,700	400	5,300	4,700	100	500
1952.....	13,800	500	6,000	200	6,700	5,600	100	1,000
1953.....	12,800	1,000	5,400	100	6,500	5,700	(1/)	800
1954.....	13,500	800	4,900	300	6,000	5,600	--	400
1955.....	14,300	400	7,000	300	7,700	6,100	100	1,500
1956.....	15,500	1,500	6,600	200	8,300	6,600	100	1,600
1957.....	14,300	1,600	7,500	300	9,400	7,300	100	2,000
1958.....	14,100	2,000	7,300	200	9,500	7,600	400	1,500
1959.....	14,100	1,500	6,200	400	8,100	6,500	300	1,300
1960.....	13,100	1,300	4,200	300	5,800	5,200	100	500
1961.....	9,100	500	4,100	200	4,800	4,500	(1/)	300
1962.....	8,400	300	4,600	400	5,300	4,800	--	500
1963.....	10,000	500	5,100	800	6,400	5,900	(1/)	500
1964.....	11,100	500	6,900	700	8,100	7,100	(1/)	1,000
1965.....	11,800	1,000	7,600	500	9,100	7,900	(1/)	1,200
1966.....	11,600	1,200	8,300	500	10,000	8,400	(1/)	1,600
1967.....	11,900	1,600	8,900	300	10,800	8,700	(1/)	2,100
1968.....	11,700	2,100	8,300	300	10,700	8,700	100	1,900
1969.....	11,600	1,900	8,100	400	10,400	8,700	100	1,600
1970.....	11,900	1,600	9,200	500	11,300	9,300	100	1,900
1971.....	12,000	1,900	10,200	700	12,800	10,600	100	2,100
1972.....	12,100	2,100	9,800	1,800	13,700	11,300	100	2,300
1973.....	12,000	2,300	11,700	1,800	15,800	12,000	100	3,700
1974.....	12,000	3,700	11,500	700	15,900	12,500	200	3,200
1975.....	12,000	3,200	11,000	700	14,900	12,700	200	2,000

1/ Less than 500 bales.

TABLE 5  
USSR: REVISED SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION SERIES ON RAW COTTON  
(1,000 bales of 480 lb net)

Year beginning August 1 :	1,000 acres	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total supply	Con- sumption	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks
1970.....	6,800	900	10,600	1,150	12,650	8,200	2,450	2,000
1971.....	6,845	2,000	10,900	900	13,800	8,500	2,800	2,500
1972.....	6,758	2,500	11,200	760	14,460	8,600	3,000	2,860
1973.....	6,775	2,860	11,800	600	15,260	8,900	3,300	3,060
1974.....	7,115	3,060	12,900	400	16,360	9,000	3,400	3,960
1975.....	7,220	3,960	12,100	400	16,460	9,200	3,500	3,760

TABLE 6

COTTON: WORLD STOCKS, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS BY AREAS  
(In millions of bales of 480 lb. net)

Item and area	Seasons beginning August 1										:1974/75:1975/76:1976/77		
	:1966/67	:1967/68	:1968/69	:1969/70	:1970/71	:1971/72	:1972/73	:1973/74	:1974/75	:1975/76	:Prelim	:Fore-	:Fore-
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:inary	:cast
<b>Beginning stocks</b>													
United States.....	17.0	12.3	6.6	6.5	5.8	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.5		
Foreign non-Communist													
Exporting countries....	4.6	4.6	5.4	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.9	7.3	8.7	11.7	8.0		
Importing countries....	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.1		
Communist countries.....	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.1	4.5	5.2	5.8	7.4	7.8	6.4		
Foreign total.....	14.1	14.8	16.5	17.0	16.0	16.0	18.2	20.3	22.5	25.9	20.5		
World total 1/.....	31.1	27.2	23.1	23.6	21.8	20.2	21.5	24.5	26.3	31.6	24.0		
<b>Production</b>													
United States.....	9.6	7.4	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	13.0	11.5	8.3	--		
Foreign non-Communist													
Exporting countries....	17.2	17.9	20.2	20.3	18.3	21.3	22.0	20.8	21.7	17.0	--		
Importing countries....	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.9	--		
Communist countries.....	17.7	18.2	17.5	17.0	19.9	21.2	21.1	23.6	24.5	23.2	--		
Foreign total.....	40.5	42.3	43.8	43.2	43.4	49.4	49.5	51.0	53.4	47.1	--		
World total.....	50.1	49.8	54.7	53.2	53.6	59.9	63.2	64.0	64.9	55.5	--		
<b>Consumption 2/</b>													
United States.....	9.6	9.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.5	5.9	7.3	--		
Foreign non-Communist													
Exporting countries....	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.7	--		
Importing countries....	18.6	18.5	19.0	19.1	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.6	18.7	19.6	--		
Communist countries.....	18.7	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.5	22.1	23.0	24.0	24.7	25.2	--		
Foreign total.....	44.2	44.7	45.9	46.8	47.7	50.1	52.4	54.9	53.5	55.5	--		
World total.....	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.9	55.9	58.4	60.2	62.3	59.4	62.8	--		
<b>Exports</b>													
United States.....	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.1	3.9	3.5	--		
Foreign non-Communist 3/													
Exporting countries....	10.5	10.1	11.4	12.0	10.9	11.9	11.9	9.4	8.8	10.2	--		
Importing countries....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	--		
Communist countries.....	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	--		
Foreign total.....	13.3	13.1	14.2	14.8	13.9	15.1	15.4	13.4	13.0	14.6	--		
World total.....	18.1	17.4	17.0	17.6	17.7	18.5	20.7	19.5	16.9	18.1	--		

1/ Excludes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 2/ Does not include destroyed or unaccounted.

3/ Includes small quantities reexported.

\* Foreign total is actual world total minus United States.

Components may not add due to rounding.  
FAS Cotton Division, FCA April 23, 1976

TABLE 7  
COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1969-73, ANNUAL 1974 AND 1975 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/
	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
EL SALVADOR	179	220	185	769	742	714	287	340	275
GUATEMALA	202	275	185	884	847	1,129	373	485	435
HONDURAS	14	20	13	500	552	591	15	23	16
MEXICO	1,165	1,445	570	673	741	745	1,634	2,230	885
NICARAGUA	306	440	354	713	584	664	455	535	490
UNITED STATES	11,727	12,567	9,060	469	441	441	11,467	11,540	8,315
OTHER	88	88	89	105	104	102	19	19	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,662</b>	<b>15,055</b>	<b>10,456</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>10,435</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
ARGENTINA	1,050	1,250	996	238	303	265	521	790	550
BOLIVIA	95	100	75	457	432	440	40	90	70
BRAZIL	6,130	5,475	5,200	221	205	175	2,817	2,340	1,900
COLOMBIA	611	725	620	461	460	414	592	695	535
ECUADOR	45	105	85	233	256	220	22	56	40
PARAGUAY	166	250	260	228	240	258	79	125	140
PERU	363	385	290	496	443	488	375	355	295
VENEZUELA	139	310	210	307	294	297	89	190	130
OTHER	2	3	1	240	160	480	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>8,603</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>4,642</b>	<b>3,661</b>
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
BULGARIA	100	90	90	304	293	400	63	55	75
GREECE	360	373	335	715	745	789	537	579	551
ITALY	12	12	12	216	360	360	5	9	9
SPAIN	264	260	185	429	443	454	236	240	175
YUGOSLAVIA	27	20	20	279	216	216	16	9	9
OTHER	60	120	120	240	180	180	30	45	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>864</b>
<b>U.S.S.R.</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>10,660</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,100</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
ANGOLA	201	200	130	301	240	185	126	100	50
CAMEROON	226	160	180	178	210	240	84	70	90
CENT AFRICAN REP.	323	335	335	128	115	107	84	80	75
CHAD	719	670	740	123	176	195	184	245	300
EGYPT	1,636	1,510	1,400	691	644	617	2,356	2,025	1,800
KENYA	96	170	175	122	71	64	24	25	25
MALAWI	102	100	100	144	144	144	31	30	30
MOROCCO	44	35	45	342	329	320	31	24	30
MOZAMBIQUE	908	700	500	101	103	120	191	150	125
NIGERIA	910	830	900	119	139	133	226	240	250
RHODESIA	250	250	225	403	384	395	210	200	185
SOMALI REPUBLIC	33	34	30	113	113	90	8	8	6
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	126	220	168	366	410	280	96	188	100
SUDAN	1,248	1,200	1,000	415	400	240	1,078	1,000	500
TANZANIA	700	680	425	224	226	226	327	320	200
UGANDA	2,300	1,365	1,370	71	49	49	340	140	140
ZAIRE (CONGO, K)	371	445	500	123	70	72	95	80	75
OTHER	1,011	1,174	1,345	228	240	248	479	587	694
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>9,568</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>4,675</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>									
AFGHANISTAN	163	185	185	368	389	389	125	150	150
BURMA	379	475	490	77	71	64	61	70	70
CHINA, PEOPLES REP	11,920	12,000	12,000	395	460	440	9,800	11,500	11,000
INDIA	19,100	18,800	18,100	132	153	150	5,256	6,000	5,900
IRAN	838	910	685	460	559	500	803	1,060	690
IRAQ	105	150	150	297	112	160	65	35	50
ISRAEL	84	105	105	993	1,051	1,051	174	230	230
KOREA, REP OF	37	26	27	249	314	244	19	17	14
PAKISTAN	4,612	5,020	4,700	298	279	245	2,862	2,915	2,400
PHILIPPINES	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2
SOUTHERN YEMEN	39	40	40	261	240	360	21	20	30
SYRIA	602	509	515	572	627	680	717	665	730
THAILAND	157	140	180	366	291	200	120	85	75
TURKEY	1,626	2,070	1,655	645	639	640	2,184	2,755	2,205
OTHER	120	147	152	190	235	250	47	72	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,782</b>	<b>40,577</b>	<b>38,956</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>22,255</b>	<b>25,574</b>	<b>23,627</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>									
AUSTRALIA	86	84	77	788	874	748	141	153	120
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN NONCOMMUNIST</b>	<b>50,311</b>	<b>50,530</b>	<b>46,221</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>26,714</b>	<b>28,832</b>	<b>23,927</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMUNIST</b>	<b>18,841</b>	<b>19,390</b>	<b>19,495</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>20,571</b>	<b>24,518</b>	<b>23,240</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>69,152</b>	<b>69,920</b>	<b>65,716</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>47,285</b>	<b>53,350</b>	<b>47,167</b>

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb net.

3/ Estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Based on official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign sources.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
April 23, 1976

TABLE 8  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1974 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
					AMOUNTS	IN THOUSAND	480 LB BALE			
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
CANADA.....	--	--	37	--	225	262	230	--	--	32
CHILE.....	--	--	37	--	135	172	130	--	--	42
COSTA RICA.....	3	319	1	2	8	11	7	--	--	4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	30	80	1	S	--	6	5	--	--	1
ECUADOR.....	105	256	2	56	2	60	38	--	1	21
MALTI.....	40	60	1	S	2	8	7	--	--	1
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.....	S	191	2	2	9	13	10	--	--	3
PANAMA.....	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	--	--
URUGUAY.....	3	160	3	1	25	29	26	--	--	3
VENEZUELA.....	310	294	34	190	2	226	120	--	--	106
TOTAL.....	496	252	118	261	412	791	577	--	1	213
WESTERN EUROPE:										
AUSTRIA.....	--	--	23	--	89	112	88	--	--	24
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	--	--	38	--	207	245	214	--	5	26
DENMARK.....	--	--	6	--	7	13	9	--	--	4
FINLAND.....	--	--	16	--	49	65	50	--	--	15
FRANCE.....	--	--	236	--	995	1,231	951	--	69	211
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.....	--	--	261	--	1,060	1,321	909	--	60	352
IRELAND.....	--	--	16	--	19	35	20	--	--	15
ITALY.....	12	360	357	9	774	1,140	825	--	--	315
NETHERLANDS.....	--	--	29	--	168	197	171	--	--	26
NORWAY.....	--	--	3	--	9	12	11	--	--	1
PORTUGAL.....	--	--	172	--	443	615	490	--	--	125
SPAIN.....	260	443	160	240	331	731	530	--	--	201
SWEDEN.....	--	--	25	--	48	73	35	--	--	3
SWITZERLAND.....	--	--	135	--	170	305	175	1	1	36
UNITED KINGDOM.....	--	--	256	--	477	733	509	--	--	115
YUGOSLAVIA.....	20	216	188	9	322	519	440	--	--	79
TOTAL.....	292	424	1,921	258	5,168	7,347	5,427	16	154	1,150
ASIA:										
BANGLADESH.....	18	159	15	6	205	226	180	10	--	36
BURMA.....	475	70	4	70	15	89	70	--	--	19
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	2	479	474	2	652	1,128	690	--	--	438
HONG KONG.....	--	--	181	--	787	968	750	--	--	218
INDIA.....	18,800	153	1,782	6,000	50	7,832	6,000	--	80	1,752
JAPAN.....	--	--	1,111	--	3,225	4,339	2,627	275	243	1,194
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	--	--	17	--	17	5	--	--	9	3
KOREA, REP OF.....	26	313	112	17	722	851	730	--	--	121
PHILIPPINES.....	--	--	45	--	107	152	137	--	--	15
THAILAND.....	140	291	88	85	235	408	325	20	--	63
SINGAPORE.....	--	--	18	--	98	116	55	--	54	7
SRI LANKA (CEYLON).....	1	480	9	1	20	30	25	--	--	5
CYPRUS.....	1	480	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	--
INDONESIA.....	20	288	141	12	265	418	300	--	--	118
LEBANON.....	--	--	5	--	28	33	30	--	--	3
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	20	--	70	90	75	--	--	15
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	--	--	25	--	35	60	50	--	--	10
TOTAL.....	19,483	152	4,047	6,194	6,518	16,759	12,051	305	386	4,617
AFRICA:										
ETHIOPIA.....	350	150	30	110	2	142	90	--	22	30
GHANA.....	5	480	19	5	50	74	60	--	--	14
MOROCCO.....	35	329	10	24	50	84	55	--	4	25
SOUTH AFRICA.....	220	410	133	188	85	406	239	--	9	158
ALGERIA.....	10	143	4	3	30	37	33	--	2	2
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	35	665	11	50	--	61	50	--	--	11
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	34	112	8	8	4	20	10	--	--	10
TUNISIA.....	--	--	7	--	30	37	35	--	--	2
TOTAL.....	689	270	222	388	251	861	572	--	37	252
OCEANIA:										
AUSTRALIA.....	84	874	153	153	6	312	117	9	40	146
TOTAL.....	84	874	153	153	6	312	117	9	40	146
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	21,044	165	6,461	7,254	12,355	26,070	18,744	330	618	6,378
COMMUNIST:										
BULGARIA.....	90	293	61	55	340	456	400	--	--	56
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	12,000	460	3,700	11,500	700	15,900	12,500	--	200	3,200
CUBA.....	10	240	38	5	85	128	95	--	--	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	--	--	100	--	570	670	590	--	--	80
GERMANY EAST.....	--	--	80	--	430	510	430	--	--	80
HUNGARY.....	--	--	90	--	350	440	350	--	--	90
POLAND.....	--	--	107	--	723	830	710	--	--	120
ROMANIA.....	50	95	70	10	400	480	405	--	--	75
ALBANIA.....	70	239	7	35	--	42	35	--	--	7
KOREA NORTH.....	20	120	50	S	150	205	150	--	--	55
VIETNAM NORTH.....	35	109	8	8	40	54	50	--	--	4
TOTAL.....	12,275	454	4,309	11,618	3,788	19,715	15,715	--	200	3,800
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES...	33,319	271	10,770	18,872	16,143	45,785	34,459	330	818	10,178

TABLE 8 CONTINUED  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1974 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS AMOUNTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN: THOUSAND	CON- SUMPTION 480LB BALE	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
<b>NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:</b>										
<b>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</b>										
ARGENTINA.....	1,250	303	576	790	61	1,427	541	18	25	843
BOLIVIA.....	100	432	83	90	--	173	30	--	100	43
BRAZIL.....	5,475	205	1,728	2,340	--	4,068	1,745	--	269	2,054
COLOMBIA.....	725	460	147	695	9	851	290	5	360	196
EL SALVADOR.....	220	741	227	340	5	572	60	--	323	189
GUATEMALA.....	275	846	51	485	--	536	75	--	400	61
HONDURAS.....	20	552	1	23	20	44	15	--	15	14
MEXICO.....	1,445	740	676	2,230	--	2,906	725	--	890	1,291
NICARAGUA.....	440	583	191	535	--	726	22	--	606	98
PARAGUAY.....	250	240	88	125	--	213	25	--	83	105
PERU.....	385	442	408	355	--	763	135	--	158	470
TOTAL.....	10,585	363	4,176	8,008	95	12,279	3,663	23	3,229	5,364
<b>AFRICA:</b>										
ANGOLA.....	200	240	78	100	--	178	20	--	50	108
BENIN.....	121	170	22	43	--	65	9	--	50	6
CAMEROON.....	160	210	10	70	--	80	25	--	40	15
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	335	114	17	80	--	97	7	--	62	28
CHAD.....	670	175	15	245	--	260	15	--	205	40
EGYPT.....	1,510	643	557	2,025	20	2,602	1,050	--	878	674
IVORY COAST.....	145	364	5	110	--	115	40	--	60	15
KENYA.....	170	70	14	25	33	72	43	--	15	14
MALAWI.....	100	144	10	30	--	40	12	--	20	8
MALI.....	170	299	8	106	--	114	20	--	84	10
MOZAMBIQUE.....	700	102	57	150	--	207	25	--	100	82
NIGER.....	38	164	3	13	--	15	7	--	1	7
NIGERIA.....	830	138	36	240	109	385	243	--	135	142
RHODESIA.....	250	384	85	200	--	285	60	--	135	90
SENEGAL.....	95	363	1	72	--	73	20	--	40	13
SUDAN.....	1,200	400	1,034	1,000	--	2,034	75	--	500	1,459
TANZANIA.....	680	225	100	320	--	420	70	--	241	109
TOGO.....	33	261	1	18	--	19	2	--	13	4
UGANDA.....	1,365	49	53	140	--	193	45	--	116	32
UPPER VOLTA.....	152	164	9	52	--	61	3	--	43	15
ZAIRE (CONGO-K).....	545	70	67	80	--	147	80	--	7	60
ZAMBIA.....	20	120	1	5	7	13	12	--	--	1
TOTAL.....	9,489	259	2,182	5,124	169	7,475	1,883	--	2,660	2,932
<b>ASIA:</b>										
AFGHANISTAN.....	185	389	49	150	--	199	70	--	70	59
IRAN.....	910	559	108	1,060	--	1,168	413	5	502	248
ISRAEL.....	105	1,051	42	230	--	272	100	4	130	38
PAKISTAN.....	5,020	278	1,343	2,915	2	4,260	2,175	--	1,060	1,025
SYRIA.....	509	627	52	665	--	717	180	--	385	152
TURKEY.....	2,070	638	525	2,755	--	3,280	1,100	37	583	1,560
IRAQ.....	150	111	12	35	70	117	90	--	5	22
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	240	3	20	--	23	1	--	20	2
YEMEN.....	50	355	18	37	--	55	10	--	30	15
TOTAL.....	9,039	417	2,152	7,867	72	10,091	4,139	46	2,785	3,121
<b>WESTERN EUROPE:</b>										
GREECE.....	373	745	165	579	105	849	390	32	109	318
TOTAL.....	373	745	165	579	105	849	390	32	109	318
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...</b>										
UNITED STATES.....	29,486	351	8,675	21,578	441	30,694	10,075	101	8,783	11,735
U.S.S.R.....	12,567	440	3,808	11,540 2/	34	15,382	5,860	112	3,926	5,708
	7,115	870	3,060	12,900	400	16,360	9,000	--	3,400	3,960
<b>TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES...</b>										
	49,168	449	15,543	46,018	875	62,436	24,935	11	16,109	21,403
<b>WORLD TOTAL.....</b>										
	82,487	377	26,313	64,890	17,018	108,221	59,394	319	16,927	31,581
<b>FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL...</b>										
	50,530	273	15,136	28,832	12,796	56,764	28,819	431	9,401	18,113
<b>COMMUNIST TOTAL.....</b>										
	19,390	606	7,369	24,518	4,188	36,075	24,715	--	3,600	7,760

TABLE 8 CONTINUED  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/ 3/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS AMOUNTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN THOUSANDS	CON- SUMPTION 480 LB. BALE	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
CANADA	—	—	32	—	275	307	260	—	—	47
CHILE	—	—	42	—	140	182	135	—	—	47
COSTA RICA	4	239	4	2	8	14	7	—	4	3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	30	80	1	5	—	6	5	—	—	1
ECUADOR	85	225	21	40	1	62	50	—	—	12
HAITI	40	60	1	5	3	9	8	—	—	1
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.	5	191	3	2	9	14	11	—	—	3
PANAMA	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
URUGUAY	1	480	3	1	26	30	27	—	—	3
VENEZUELA	210	297	106	130	1	237	145	—	25	67
TOTAL	375	236	213	185	467	865	652	—	29	184
WESTERN EUROPE:										
AUSTRIA	—	—	24	—	90	114	88	—	—	26
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	—	—	26	—	165	191	165	—	4	22
DENMARK	—	—	—	—	9	13	9	—	—	—
FINLAND	—	—	15	—	55	70	51	—	—	19
FRANCE	—	—	211	—	965	1,176	940	—	—	181
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.	—	—	352	—	1,010	1,362	920	—	55	382
IRELAND	—	—	15	—	22	37	20	—	60	17
ITALY	12	360	315	9	825	1,149	830	—	—	319
NETHERLANDS	—	—	26	—	140	166	130	—	—	36
NORWAY	—	—	1	—	10	11	9	—	—	2
PORTUGAL	—	—	125	—	480	605	460	—	—	145
SPAIN	185	454	201	175	300	676	530	—	—	146
SWEDEN	—	—	36	—	35	71	35	1	—	35
SWITZERLAND	—	—	115	—	165	280	160	—	—	110
UNITED KINGDOM	—	—	205	—	560	765	540	—	10	210
YUGOSLAVIA	20	216	79	9	460	548	425	—	15	123
TOTAL	217	426	1,750	193	5,291	7,234	5,312	1	144	1,777
ASIA:										
BANGLADESH	20	167	36	7	200	243	200	10	—	33
BURMA	490	68	19	70	—	89	70	—	—	19
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN)	5	480	438	5	665	1,108	715	—	—	393
HONG KONG	—	—	218	—	900	1,118	900	—	—	218
INDIA	18,100	156	1,752	5,900	180	7,332	6,000	—	370	1,462
JAPAN	—	—	1,194	—	3,310	4,504	3,030	280	45	1,149
KHMER REP. (CAMBODIA)	—	—	3	—	3	6	5	—	—	1
KOREA, REP. OF	27	248	121	14	950	1,085	900	—	—	185
PHILIPPINES	2	479	15	2	165	182	155	—	—	27
THAILAND	180	199	63	75	340	478	350	23	—	105
SINGAPORE	—	—	7	—	85	92	60	—	25	7
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	1	480	5	1	25	31	27	—	—	4
CYPRUS	1	480	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
INDONESIA	20	360	118	15	350	483	350	—	—	133
LEBANON	—	—	3	—	30	33	30	—	—	3
MALAYSIA	—	—	15	—	80	95	77	—	—	18
VIETNAM SOUTH	—	—	10	—	50	60	50	—	—	10
TOTAL	18,846	155	4,017	6,090	7,334	17,441	12,921	313	440	3,767
AFRICA:										
ETHIOPIA	350	150	30	110	2	142	90	—	22	30
GHANA	30	207	14	13	50	77	60	—	—	17
MOROCCO	45	320	25	30	50	105	60	—	15	30
SOUTH AFRICA	168	285	158	100	185	443	305	—	4	134
ALGERIA	10	143	2	3	37	42	35	—	2	5
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	45	640	11	60	—	71	55	—	5	11
SOMALI REPUBLIC	30	95	10	6	—	16	8	—	—	8
TUNISIA	—	—	2	—	36	38	35	—	—	3
TOTAL	678	227	252	322	360	934	648	—	48	238
OCEANIA:										
AUSTRALIA	77	748	146	120	40	306	120	—	50	136
TOTAL	77	748	146	120	40	306	120	—	50	136
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	20,193	164	6,378	6,910	13,492	26,780	19,653	314	711	6,102
COMMUNIST:										
BULGARIA	90	399	56	75	335	466	410	—	—	56
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.	12,000	440	3,200	11,000	700	14,900	12,700	—	200	2,000
CUBA	10	240	33	5	90	128	95	—	—	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	—	—	80	—	600	680	600	—	—	80
GERMANY EAST	—	—	80	—	430	510	430	—	—	80
HUNGARY	—	—	90	—	360	450	360	—	—	90
POLAND	—	—	120	—	735	855	725	—	—	130
ROMANIA	50	95	75	10	410	495	410	—	—	85
ALBANIA	70	239	7	35	—	42	35	—	—	7
KOREA NORTH	20	120	55	5	155	215	160	—	—	55
VIETNAM NORTH	35	137	4	10	45	59	55	—	—	4
TOTAL	12,275	435	3,800	11,140	3,860	18,800	15,980	—	200	2,620
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES...	32,468	266	10,178	18,050	17,352	45,580	35,633	314	911	8,722

TABLE 8 CONTINUED  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/ 3/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
*****AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND 48 LBS BALE*****										
NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
ARGENTINA.....	996	265	843	550	30	1,423	475	--	400	548
BOLIVIA.....	75	448	43	70	--	113	30	--	60	23
BRAZIL.....	5,200	175	2,054	1,900	--	3,954	1,835	--	500	1,619
COLOMBIA.....	620	414	196	535	8	739	315	--	300	120
EL SALVADOR.....	185	713	189	275	5	469	70	--	385	14
GUATEMALA.....	185	1,128	61	435	--	496	60	--	400	36
HONDURAS.....	13	590	14	16	12	42	12	--	25	3
MEXICO.....	570	745	1,291	885	--	2,176	750	--	600	826
NICARAGUA.....	354	664	98	490	--	588	25	--	475	88
PARAGUAY.....	260	258	105	140	--	245	25	--	120	100
PERU.....	290	488	470	295	--	765	137	--	210	418
TOTAL.....	8,748	306	5,364	5,591	55	11,010	3,734	4	3,475	3,797
AFRICA:										
ANGOLA.....	130	184	108	50	--	158	15	--	20	123
BENIN.....	130	276	6	75	--	81	10	--	65	6
CAMEROON.....	180	240	15	90	--	105	30	--	60	15
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	335	107	28	75	--	103	10	--	80	13
CHAD.....	740	194	40	300	--	340	20	--	265	55
EGYPT.....	1,400	617	674	1,800	--	2,474	1,070	--	850	554
IVORY COAST.....	165	363	15	125	--	140	45	--	80	15
KENYA.....	175	68	14	25	22	61	45	--	--	16
MALAWI.....	100	144	8	30	--	38	12	--	20	6
MALI.....	215	245	10	110	--	120	20	--	100	--
MOZAMBIQUE.....	500	120	82	125	--	207	20	--	100	87
NIGER.....	37	246	7	19	--	26	7	--	12	7
NIGERIA.....	900	133	142	250	10	402	270	--	--	132
RHODESIA.....	225	394	90	185	--	275	55	--	120	100
SENEGAL.....	100	364	13	76	--	89	30	--	45	14
SUDAN.....	1,000	240	1,459	500	--	1,959	80	--	1,000	879
TANZANIA.....	425	225	109	200	--	309	75	--	150	84
TOGO.....	48	270	4	27	--	31	3	--	25	3
UGANDA.....	1,370	44	32	140	--	172	45	--	75	52
UPPER VOLTA.....	195	172	15	70	--	85	4	--	65	16
ZAIRE (CONGO-K).....	500	72	60	75	10	145	80	--	--	65
ZAMBIA.....	20	143	1	6	6	13	12	--	--	1
TOTAL.....	8,890	235	2,932	4,353	48	7,333	1,958	--	3,132	2,243
ASIA:										
AFGHANISTAN.....	185	389	59	150	--	209	70	--	70	69
IRAN.....	655	505	248	690	--	938	450	--	400	88
ISRAEL.....	105	1,051	38	230	--	268	100	5	125	38
PAKISTAN.....	4,700	245	1,025	2,400	2	3,427	2,300	--	400	727
SYRIA.....	515	680	152	730	--	882	190	--	590	102
TURKEY.....	1,655	639	1,560	2,205	--	3,765	1,330	46	1,700	689
IRAQ.....	150	160	22	50	55	127	100	--	10	17
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	360	2	30	--	32	1	--	30	1
YEMEN.....	50	355	15	37	--	52	10	--	30	12
TOTAL.....	8,055	388	3,121	6,522	57	9,700	4,551	51	3,355	1,743
WESTERN EUROPE:										
GREECE.....	335	789	318	551	55	924	436	24	230	234
TOTAL.....	335	789	318	551	55	924	436	24	230	234
TOTAL										
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	26,028	313	11,735	17,017	215	28,967	10,679	79	10,192	8,017
UNITED STATES.....	9,060	441	5,708	8,315 2/	60	14,083	7,300	217	3,500	3,500
U.S.S.R.....	7,220	804	3,960	12,100	400	16,460	9,200	--	3,500	3,760
TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES...	42,308	424	21,403	37,432	675	59,510	27,179	138	17,192	15,277
WORLD TOTAL.....	74,776	356	31,581	55,482	18,027	105,090	62,812	176	18,103	23,999
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL...	46,221	248	18,113	23,927	13,707	55,747	30,332	393	10,903	14,119
COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	19,495	572	7,760	23,240	4,260	35,260	25,180	--	3,700	6,380

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Includes pre-season ginnings.

3/ Estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Based on official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign sources.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
April 23, 1976





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FC 10-76  
June 1976

**BRISK U.S. COTTON EXPORTS  
CONTINUE DURING APRIL**

U.S. cotton exports remained strong in April, totaling 302,000 running bales, and enabling the total so far this marketing year to reach 2,260,000 bales. While lower than shipments in March 1976 or April 1975, exports continued to reflect the higher rate of sales that began in mid-January.

The share of exports taken by Asian destinations dropped slightly to 83 percent. For cumulative exports, Asia's share is 87 percent, up from 69 percent in 1974/75. The most important destinations for the month were Korea, Japan, and the Republic of China. Together, these countries have received just under 1.5 million bales so far this year, or about 65 percent of all exports. This is up both in absolute and relative terms from 1974/75 levels. In addition, Korea has overtaken Japan as the leading buyer of American cotton.

Among non-Asian countries, which took 17 percent of exports in April, leading destinations were Canada and Italy. European Community countries took 20,000 bales, making April the first month in this marketing year that exports to these countries attained the year-earlier level.

Sales of U.S. cotton totaled 1.2 million bales during April and May, 500,000 bales of which were for 1976/77 delivery. This is almost 50 percent above sales for delivery in the current and following marketing year during April and May 1975. By May 30, 1976, the 1975/76 net export commitment rose to 3,658,000 bales, while the 1976/77 commitment reached 1,166,000 bales.

11 23 77

SDS

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average:		August-April:		April		
	1968-72:	1973	1974	1974	1975	1975	1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	4	1	(1/)	0
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	44	107	1	0
China, People's Republic of:	108	820	289	186	8	66	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan):	300	542	384	213	390	83	48
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	19	36	1	14
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	35	203	7	26
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	752	398	94	54
Khmer Republic (Cambodia):	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	491	722	628	398	690	37	93
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	12	12	1	3
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	0	1	0	0
Philippines.....	136	154	111	61	78	5	4
Singapore.....	7	39	25	13	6	2	2
Thailand.....	112	215	106	63	42	7	6
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	28	(1/)	3	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	2	2	0	0
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	1,830	1,974	307	250
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	36	10	(1/)	4
France.....	71	81	65	58	18	8	2
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	40	4	2	2
Italy.....	92	124	98	80	40	9	10
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	17	2	(1/)	0
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	29	8	1	1
Other EC.....	4	2	5	4	1	0	1
Sub-total.....	379	414	316	264	83	20	20
Finland.....	4	11	21	21	4	0	1
Greece.....	9	19	44	42	7	6	0
Norway.....	4	11	7	5	5	1	1
Poland.....	51	30	22	19	0	4	0
Portugal.....	12	19	59	48	2	4	0
Romania.....	44	89	44	44	0	(1/)	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	44	12	3	4
Sweden.....	32	40	34	29	18	1	2
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	50	13	1	4
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	2	0	0	0
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	568	144	40	32
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	146	98	13	14
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Other Western Hemisphere..	13	11	11	8	7	1	1
Total.....	242	293	198	154	105	14	15
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	(1/)	0	(1/)	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	23	27	7	3
Morocco.....	23	26	20	15	2	2	(1/)
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	34	4	1	0
South Africa, Republic of..	11	28	5	5	3	0	2
Other Africa & Middle East:	7	6	23	2	1	0	0
Total.....	91	101	129	83	37	10	5
Grand Total.....	3,495	5,746	3,746	2,635	2,260	371	302
Total Value (Mil of Dol).....	492	1,347	995	723	603	88	82
1/ Less than 500 bales.							

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## cotton

FC 11-76  
July 1976

### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS STEADY IN MAY, CONTINUING BRISK PACE SET IN MARCH

During May, the United States exported 327,000 bales of cotton, continuing the brisk rate that has been evident since March. The May total was 8 percent higher than April's but 10 percent below that of May 1975. The pace of U.S. exports continues to reflect the relative competitiveness of U.S. with foreign prices that has existed since early this year. The scarcity of large amounts of foreign cotton has also led buyers to take U.S. growths.

During May, Asian destinations continued to take the bulk of cotton exports—some 85 percent, or 277,000 bales. This is 11 percent higher than Asia's 1974/75 August-May share. Korea and Japan were the leading recipients for cotton during May, taking 25 percent and 24 percent of all cotton exports, respectively. The two countries are also the leading destinations for the entire August-May period. To-

gether with the Republic of China, they account for 65 percent of 1975/76 exports to date.

Non-Asian destinations again received only a small share of U.S. cotton. During May, they took 50,000 bales, or 15 percent, a little higher than their cumulative market year total of 13 percent. In this area, the largest recipients this year have been Canada, Italy, and Ghana.

Exports sales were also heavy during May. In the 4 weeks ending May 28, 856,000 bales were sold, of which 600 were for 1976/77 delivery. This brought the total export commitment for 1975/76 to just over 3,660,000 bales. The commitment for 1976/77 nearly doubled during May to just under 1,200,000 bales.

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U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average:			August-May		May	
	: 1968-72:	1973	: 1974	: 1974	: 1975	: 1975	: 1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	5	1	1	(1/)
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	48	138	4	30
China, People's Republic of:	108	820	289	216	8	30	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan):	300	542	384	278	430	66	40
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	33	56	13	19
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	45	211	10	8
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	824	477	71	78
Khmer Republic (Cambodia):	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	491	722	628	436	772	38	83
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	15	14	4	2
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	0	1	0	0
Philippines.....	136	154	111	73	83	12	5
Singapore.....	7	39	25	16	10	3	4
Thailand.....	112	215	106	80	50	17	8
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	28	(1/)	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	2	0	0	0
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	2,099	2,251	269	277
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	37	11	1	1
France.....	71	81	65	62	19	4	2
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	45	6	4	3
Italy.....	92	124	98	87	45	7	5
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	17	2	(1/)	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	33	8	4	(1/)
Other EC.....	4	2	5	5	1	1	0
Sub-total.....	379	414	316	286	92	21	11
Finland.....	4	11	21	21	4	1	(1/)
Greece.....	9	19	44	43	7	1	0
Norway.....	4	11	7	6	6	1	(1/)
Poland.....	51	30	22	22	15	4	15
Portugal.....	12	19	59	57	2	9	0
Romania.....	44	89	44	44	0	0	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	49	15	5	4
Sweden.....	32	40	34	32	19	2	1
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	54	17	4	4
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	4	1	3	0
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	618	178	51	35
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	159	110	13	12
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere..	13	11	11	9	7	1	0
Total.....	242	293	198	168	117	14	12
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	33	27	10	(1/)
Morocco.....	23	26	20	17	3	2	1
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	34	4	(1/)	0
South Africa, Republic of..	11	28	5	5	5	0	1
Other Africa & Middle East:	7	6	23	20	2	18	1
Total.....	91	101	129	113	41	30	3
Grand Total.....	3,495	5,746	3,746	2,998	2,587	364	327
Total Value (Mil of Dol)....	492	1,347	995	809	693	86	90

1/ = less than 500 bales.



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cotton

FC 12-76  
August 1976

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS MOVED AT BRISK PACE DURING JUNE

U. S. cotton exports in June totaled 315,000 running bales. This level—down very slightly from totals of both the previous month and June a year earlier—brought the total for the marketing year through June to just over 2.9 million running bales. U.S. cotton has sold well in Asian markets since mid-winter, and for several months now exports have reflected this strength.

As usual, Asia took a large majority of U.S. cotton exports in June. The leading destinations for the month continued to be Japan and Korea, followed by the Republic of China and Hong Kong. U.S. cotton exports to Asia continued 3 percent above those of last year for the August-June period.

A mild increase in exports to non-Asian destinations was the result of shipments to Poland and Canada. Each took 17,000 bales. The European Community accounted for nearly all the rest of the 19 percent of exports shipped to non-Asian countries. In terms of quantity, June was the first month this year in which exports to Europe were above last year's level.

Export sales continued strong in June, totaling 750,000 bales for the 5 weeks ending July 4. With the end of the market year approaching, the bulk of this—530,000 bales—was for 1976/77 delivery. This brought the total new-season commitment to 1,570,000 bales, while the 1975/76 commitment rose to just under 3.8 million bales.

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**U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average:			August-June			June
	:1968-72:	1973	1974	:1974	:1975	:1975	:1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	2	17	5	5	1	0	0
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	48	138	0	0
China, People's Republic of:	108	820	289	289	8	74	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan):	300	542	384	331	476	53	45
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	58	90	26	35
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	52	228	7	17
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	908	550	84	74
Khmer Republic (Cambodia):	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	491	722	628	494	836	57	64
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	17	17	2	3
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	1	1	1	0
Philippines.....	136	154	111	84	90	11	6
Singapore.....	7	39	25	22	11	6	1
Thailand.....	112	215	106	94	61	14	11
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	29	(1/)	(1/)	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	3	0	2	0
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	2,435	2,507	337	256
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	29	39	39	11	2	1
France.....	71	81	65	65	22	3	3
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	48	9	3	2
Italy.....	92	124	98	89	49	3	3
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	18	2	1	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	36	10	3	2
Other EC.....	4	2	5	6	1	0	0
Sub-total.....	379	414	316	301	104	15	11
Finland.....	4	11	21	21	4	(1/)	0
Greece.....	9	19	44	43	7	0	0
Norway.....	4	11	7	6	6	1	(1/)
Poland.....	51	30	22	22	32	0	17
Portugal.....	12	19	59	59	4	2	2
Romania.....	44	89	44	44	0	0	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	53	17	4	2
Sweden.....	32	40	34	32	19	(1/)	(1/)
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	56	25	2	8
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	6	1	0	1
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	643	219	24	41
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	228	258	186	179	126	20	17
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Other Western Hemisphere...	13	11	11	10	8	1	0
Total.....	242	293	198	189	134	21	17
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	18	4	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	35	27	2	0
Morocco.....	23	26	20	19	3	3	0
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	38	4	4	0
South Africa, Republic of:	11	28	5	5	6	0	1
Other Africa & Middle East:	7	6	23	22	2	1	0
Total.....	91	101	129	123	42	10	1
Grand Total.....	3,495	5,746	3,746	3,390	2,902	392	315
Total Value (Mil of \$).....	492	1,347	995	904	782	95	89

1/ = less than 500 bales.

# foreign agriculture circular

43  
cotton

FCI 13-76  
August 1976

## WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND: STOCKS PLUMMET, PRICES RISE

### Summary

World cotton supplies were reduced significantly during 1975/76, reflecting a sharp rebound in consumption—particularly in the United States—and a 5-year low in production. The outlook in 1976/77 is for further tightening in world cotton supplies and additional gains in demand. Manmade fibers are underselling cotton, and will provide strong competition in the coming year. Given the current tight situation, where prices and consumption go from here depends mostly upon the outcome of the 1976/77 crops. Deterioration from the present production outlook could result in higher prices and a greater shift to manmade fiber.

World supplies have tightened considerably from the excessive, price-depressing 1974/75 levels. World stocks are estimated to have fallen by 7.7 million bales during 1975/76 and are likely to be drawn down again somewhat in 1976/77. Even so, August 1, 1976, stocks do not appear inordinately tight when compared with prospective consumption.

The supply situation and rising prices put special emphasis on the outcome of the 1976/77 world cotton crop. World production is expected to increase 10-15 percent in 1976/77 from the low 1975/76 outturn, but will still be slightly smaller than world consumption. U.S. production will rise 29 percent, according to the August 12 estimate, while the foreign crop could increase by 8-10 percent.

Demand for cotton continues strong. World consumption for 1975/76 is estimated at a record 63 million bales, 6 percent above last season's recession-reduced 59.3 million bales. A further modest increase is indicated for 1976/77, with gains in foreign use offsetting some decline in the United States.

The world export estimate for 1975/76 is placed at 18.2 million bales, and U.S. exports are estimated at 3.4 million bales. World exports may register little improvement during 1976/77 if foreign non-Communist exporting countries continue to press textile exports. August indications implied 1976/77 U.S. exports of 4.2-4.8 million bales.

Responding to signs of tightening supplies and rising demand, international cotton values registered a steep upswing between April and July 1976. Cotton is once again being undersold by manmade fibers, a sharp change from the situation in the 1974/75 marketing year, when cotton enjoyed a price advantage.

### Prices

International cotton values vaulted about 25 cents per pound during the 3 months ending mid-July and then receded about 5 cents per pound during the following 2 weeks. On the Osaka market, mid-July prices paid by Japanese importers for U.S. and foreign cotton had risen a third over mid-April levels. Asking quotations for Bremen and North European delivery presented the same picture. The competitiveness of U.S. growths improved steadily, and by late July were the cheapest included in Cotton Outlook's Index "A." This index is the average Northern Europe c.i.f. price of the five cheapest asking quotes for 10 growths considered appropriate for spinning medium-count yarns.

Foreign statistics in this circular are based on data available through July 20. U.S. statistics include the August 12, 1975, area and production estimates.

The runup in prices reflected the market's serious doubt about the sufficiency of cotton supplies in light of reduced stocks and expected strong demand during the 1976/77 marketing year. U.S. planting intentions reported in April were lower than expected. Concern mounted during the intervening months because of weather news from the United States, Brazil, and Soviet Central Asia.

These developments bear a strong resemblance to the price surge of calendar 1973. Then, the price increase was a reaction to a mixture of psychological and real factors. The market expressed fears about what oil shortages would do to cotton and manmade fiber production costs. It reflected alarm over escalating inflation rates and currency gyrations. Cotton shared in a reaction in which commodity prices went soaring beyond levels indicated by the supply situation.

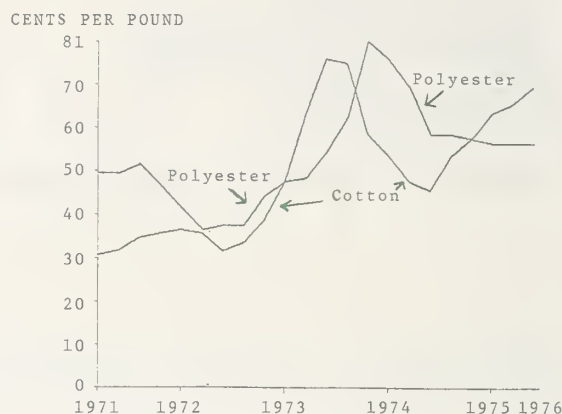
The present situation differs with respect both to price behavior and market conditions. The spurt in prices that began last April started at a much higher level, and came after a period that saw a slow climb in world cotton prices from the 45-65 cents-per-pound level over the preceding 15 months. The mid-1976 market has reacted to good demand and a tighter supply outlook. Future price developments will depend heavily upon growing conditions and possible actions by governments to restrict exports.

The sudden price advance is only the last of several significant price developments during 1975/76. That marketing year opened with a marked differential between foreign cottons and American qualities, whose prices had been bid up by the recovery of domestic demand. The price spread continued to widen through the fall. Relatively low foreign prices were maintained to work down excessive stocks. As these supplies were disposed of and as the recovery of the textile industry gathered steam abroad, world cotton prices in December and January rose to a level much closer to U.S. prices. The next 3 months saw very stable prices, which lasted until the mid-April surge. Export demand for U.S. cotton began to pick up in January 1976 and despite price changes, remained strong through July.

The upswing in cotton prices has renewed questions about the competitiveness of cotton with manmade fibers. During calendar 1974 and 1975, cotton was favored by both fashion and cost benefits. The "natural look" and the popularity of denim and corduroy supported cotton in the first area. Price relationships were characterized by the depressing affect of high stocks on cotton prices, and the increased production cost of manmade fibers after oil prices jumped in 1973. Cotton's advantage began to erode when cotton prices turned upward during 1975, and the recent spurt has carried cotton far above the cost of polyester staple both here and abroad. In the United States, where controls on "old oil" keep polyester production costs low, cotton suffered a price disadvantage of 30 cents during July.

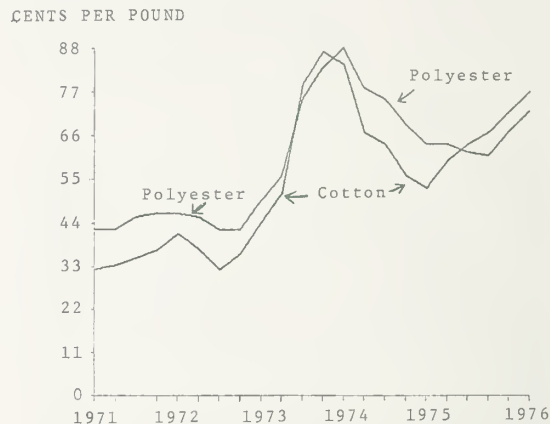
In Japan, polyester fibers sold at 13 cents below cotton during the second quarter of calendar 1976, and the differential increased through mid-July with the continued upsurge of cotton prices (Graph I). Some exports of

GRAPH I: PRICES FOR CALIFORNIA SM 1/16" C.I.F. AND POLYESTER IN JAPAN, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



Japanese polyester fiber are priced even lower— perhaps below cost. This relationship also characterizes the West European situation. Although polyester is more expensive than elsewhere, cotton still suffered a price disadvantage in mid-1976 (Graph II).

GRAPH II: PRICES FOR MEMPHIS SM 1 1/16" C.I.F. AND POLYESTER IN WESTERN EUROPE, QUARTERLY AVERAGES



In short, cotton's ability to remain competitive on the basis of its continuing fashion preference is challenged by the growing disparity that recent cotton price movements have created.

## Stocks

World cotton stocks were reduced an estimated 7.7 million bales during 1975/76 (Table I). The largest annual post-World War II stock rundown followed a sharp cut in

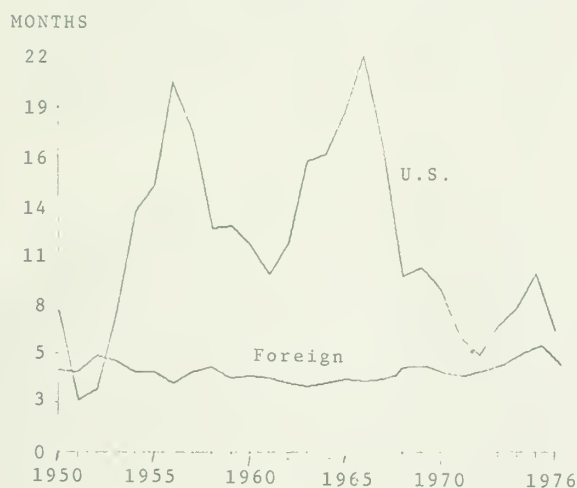
acreage, below-average yields, and demand recovery. This eliminated surplus stocks accumulated from successive record harvests during 1973/74 and 1974/75 and the falloff in consumption during 1974/75.

Over half of this drop in stocks occurred in foreign non-Communist cotton exporting countries, with the United States, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and India also registering significant declines. Stocks in the Soviet Union and on net in foreign non-Communist importing countries other than India changed little.

In addition to a normal stock level, the non-Communist importing countries had purchased by mid-July at least 4 million bales for delivery after August 1, 1976. These purchases were largely from the United States, with significant quantities also from the USSR and Central American countries.

The estimated August 1, 1976, world stocks of 23.4 million bales appear to be adequate to cover consumption requirements until the new crop is available in quantity. But shortages could arise both for lower qualities and in a few countries. Foreign stocks on August 1, 1976, of an estimated 19.8 million bales are normal to somewhat above normal when expressed as months of forecast consumption. U.S. stocks of an estimated 3.6 million bales also appear adequate when expressed either as months of consumption or total use (Graph III).

GRAPH III: AUGUST 1 COTTON STOCKS  
AS MONTHS OF CONSUMPTION



Using stocks in relation to consumption or total utilization as a guide, the August 1, 1976, stock levels in Pakistan, India, and possibly the PRC may not be fully adequate. In the case of the PRC, caution should be used in drawing conclusions because of the potential for error in the supply-and-demand estimates and assumptions.

At some 1 million bales below the year-earlier level, estimated August 1, 1976, stocks of lower qualities held by foreign exporting countries were clearly tight. Of the foreign stocks held at origin, 15 percent or less were estimated to be in the qualities normally used in importing

countries for spinning coarse-count yarn. A more normal proportion would be around one-quarter. This situation largely reflects very low stocks in Pakistan. Also, the amount of the lower qualities held in Brazil and the USSR appear somewhat below normal. Offers of lower quality foreign growths were very light during the first 6 months of calendar 1976.

On the finer end of the quality scale, August 1, 1976, stocks at origin were estimated down sharply from those of a year earlier and about the same as the 1970-74 average. Most of the increase in holdings at origin of higher qualities during 1974/75 occurred in the Sudan. The sharp production drop in 1975 in the Sudan eliminated that buildup.

Qualities normally used for spinning medium-count yarns make up an estimated 65-70 percent of estimated August 1, 1976, stocks at origin. This compares with an estimated average of 50-55 percent over the levels of the previous 5 years. While the amount of these qualities held in foreign exporting countries appears to have fallen about 2 million bales between August 1, 1975, and August 1, 1976, they were estimated higher than in any other recent year. The rise in holdings at origin of these qualities reflects improved stocks in the USSR, increased mill use in other foreign exporting countries, and increased intervention in export marketing by some governments.

Looking ahead to August 1, 1977, world stocks could decrease further. But the magnitude would be considerably less, perhaps 1-1.5 million bales. Most of this reduction is expected to occur in the foreign exporting countries.

## Production

In mid-July, world production was expected to increase 10-15 percent in 1976/77 from last season's 55.1 million bales. This would still be below the average of the 3 years prior to 1975/76 and smaller than world consumption (Table I).

With cotton prices more attractive relative to prices of other crops than a year earlier, plantings in the Northern Hemisphere were larger this spring, and crops were off to a good start with some exceptions. U.S. harvested acreage is estimated at 26 percent and production at 29 percent above 1975 levels.

A 5 percent increase in foreign plantings and a return to average yields could increase the total foreign crop by 8-10 percent. Expansion occurred in Mexico, Central America, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, and other countries, while in Turkey and Syria acreage was down moderately.

Mid-July prospects pointed to a good 1976 cotton harvest in the Soviet Union. The earthquakes that occurred in Uzbekistan in April, May, and June reportedly caused no substantial damage to irrigation, reservoirs, and canals. Heavy rains necessitated replanting about 1 percent of the total cotton area. The water supply was reported to be near optimum and much improved over the year-earlier supply. High temperatures and winds were recorded in mid-July but these are not abnormal occurrences. At this stage in the

crop's development, a harvest approximating the 1974/75 record crop of 12.9 million bales seems possible. In the PRC, two cotton growing provinces accounting for about 12 percent of total cotton area reported increases in the planted area of 5 and 15 percent. Cotton reportedly was somewhat late but progressing well. As usual, the situation in the PRC remains uncertain because of the lack of information, including information on the effects of the July 28 earthquake.

In the Southern Hemisphere, prospects are for a sharp increase in acreage in South Brazil in 1976/77 in view of high prices paid to farmers for cotton this season and the upsurge in world cotton prices. The July forecast placed the southern crop potential for 1976/77 at about 1.7 million bales, up from about 1.0 million in 1975/76. However, attractive soybean prices prior to planting may moderate the expansion in cotton. Argentina's plantings are projected up 10-15 percent, while Sudan will likely recover some from the drop recorded in the 1975/76 crop. changed very little since the previous quarterly review (FC 9-76, June 1976). The major downward revision was a 13 percent reduction in Brazil, where the March-June harvest was less than expected (Table 2). Rain at harvesttime affected both output and quality. Downward adjustments were made for India—and to a lesser extent Pakistan—on more complete ginning information. These downward revisions were more than offset by small upward revisions for several countries.

## Consumption

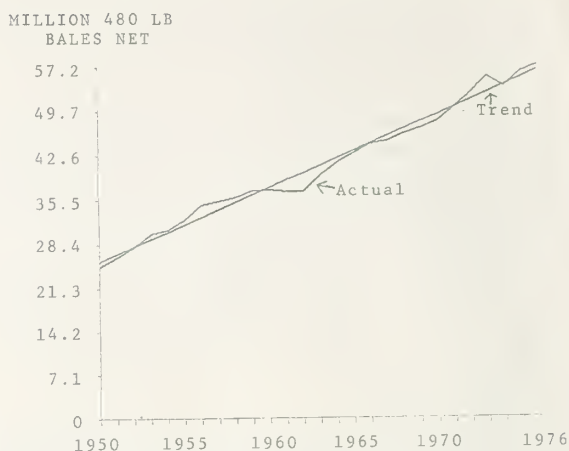
The outlook for 1976/77 foreign cotton consumption is more favorable than it was a year earlier, even though manmade fiber prices are now relatively more attractive. Consumer demand for cotton textiles is good in most foreign markets and could expand as the rate of worldwide economic recovery accelerates. Improved prospects for lower unemployment, increased industrial production, and growing incomes suggest a rise in retail textile purchases and firmer yarn and fabric prices.

However, foreign spinners report increased difficulties in selling yarns at profitable prices in the face of higher cotton prices. Also, attractive prices for manmade fibers relative to cotton will result in some substitution. The effect of the price disadvantage could be moderated by consumer preference for cotton products and the relatively small proportion of total costs accounted for by fiber cost.

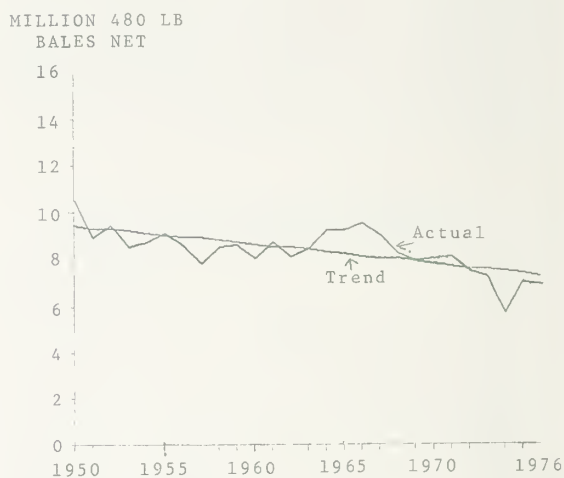
Present market conditions and trendline projections imply a modest 2 percent rise in 1976/77 foreign cotton consumption to 56.8 million bales from a record 55.8 million bales used by mills in 1975/76 (Graph IV).

The disparity between cotton and manmade fiber prices is greater in the United States than overseas because of price controls on "old oil." Consequently, expectations for 1976/77 U.S. mill-use range between 6.5 million and 7.1 million bales, compared with 7.2 million bales during 1975/76 (Graph V).

GRAPH IV: FOREIGN COTTON CONSUMPTION



GRAPH V: U.S. COTTON CONSUMPTION



With textile activity on the upswing, more raw materials will be needed to meet orders and replenish stocks. Many foreign mills have forward contracted cotton for 1976/77 delivery at lower prices than currently prevail. Strong recovery in the U.S. economy and a significant upturn in the economies of Japan and Western Europe will play a major role in the rate of foreign mill use of cotton. Countries in the Far East are likely to increase the production of textile products. More cotton is expected to be shipped in the form of textiles from many foreign non-Communist cotton exporting countries, thus reducing their cotton supplies available for export. However, these textile exports will reduce the takings of cotton by importing countries. Rising domestic needs and improvements in global textile markets point to a continued climb in cotton use in Communist countries. Escalating inflation, unemployment, and/or changes in consumer taste for the

"natural look" would deter the anticipated uptrend in foreign cotton consumption.

Based on a stronger than anticipated upturn in foreign textile activity, the 1975/76 world cotton consumption estimate has been revised upward to 63.0 million bales, 3.7 million bales more than in 1974/75 and a new record (Table 1). The sharp economic rebound in the United States, coupled with expanding worldwide offtake of abnormally high yarn and fabric stocks, resulted in a significant rise in U.S. cotton consumption and helped stimulate foreign textile recovery in 1975/76.

Cotton use by U.S. mills in 1975/76 is estimated to have increased over 20 percent compared with that of a year earlier to 7.2 million bales. Total foreign cotton consumption is estimated to have risen 4 percent or almost 2.4 million bales above that of 1974/75. Growing demand for textile exports from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of China plus a gradual upswing of the Japanese textile industry boosted cotton consumption in foreign non-Communist cotton importing countries to an estimated 19.9 million bales, up 6 percent from the 1974/75 level, but 800,000 bales below the 1973/74 high.

Although 1975/76 mill-use of cotton in Western Europe did not regain the 1973/74 level, there were signs of upturn in textile demand. Order books began to improve in November 1975, and stocks of textiles registered some decline. Even so, yarn and textile imports gained a larger proportion of improved demand. Expanding textile facilities in foreign non-Communist exporting countries pushed mill-use of cotton up a total of 700,000 bales above the 1974/75 level to 10.7 million bales. Communist cotton consumption remained above the long-term trend in 1975/76 and reached an estimated 25.2 million bales, up 2 percent compared with last season's.

## Trade

World exports in 1976/77 are expected to approximate the 18.2 million bales estimated for 1975/76. Tightening supplies and higher prices could serve as constraints on trade as could a possible repeat of the 1973/74 export restrictions imposed by some foreign governments. Shipments by several foreign non-Communist countries are expected to fall below the 1975/76 levels on supply considerations. Even though production is forecast to increase in most of these countries, the substantial stocks accumulated during 1973/74 and 1974/75 have now been worked off. The most significant drop in export availabilities will occur in Turkey. Reductions are also in prospect for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

Cotton exports from foreign countries rebounded about 12 percent in 1975/76 from the depressed 1974/75 levels on strong export performances by the USSR, Turkey, Sudan, and Argentina. Increases by the latter three were largely responsible for offsetting declines in exports from the United States, Pakistan, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Import growth came principally in Asian markets, excluding the PRC and Japan. The most significant gain

occurred in Korea, with strong advances also registered for the Republic of China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Thailand.

U.S. export sales were light early in the 1975/76 marketing year as a result of large unsold stock in competing countries and uncompetitive U.S. prices. However, by January unsold stocks in other countries had been worked down as consumption continued to improve and U.S. prices became more competitive.

U.S. export sales picked up and stayed at a relatively good level through July. From early January through July 1976, net export sales for 1975/76 and 1976/77 delivery increased by 3.7 million running bales, almost three times larger than in the same period of 1975. Exports for the 1975/76 marketing year were about 3.2 million running bales, close to the USDA export projection. This left almost 600,000 running bales, originally intended for shipment in 1975/76, to be added to sales for shipment during 1976/77. Therefore, the August 1, 1976, export commitment totaled 2.8 million running bales, about two-thirds of the USDA export projection and well ahead of the August 1, 1975, commitment of 1.9 million running bales.

## Manmade Fibers

Cotton is once again being undersold by manmade fibers. In the United States, SLM 1-1/16" cotton prices, delivered to mills, in July were above 80 cents a pound, while polyester staple was about 53 cents per pound. This represents a sharp change from prices in the 1974/75 marketing year, during much of which cotton enjoyed a price advantage.

In Japan, where cotton was priced below polyester from early 1974 until the beginning of the current marketing year, polyester sold for around 57 cents per pound in July while importers paid around 85 cents per pound for U.S. cotton (Arizona SM 1-1/16" c.i.f.). In Western Europe, polyester staple was considerably more expensive at around 71 cents for domestically produced fiber but around 15 cents below c.i.f. asking prices for cotton.

Most foreign producers of manmade fibers suffered heavy financial losses during 1974/75. They took the full brunt of the oil price rise, while in the United States the effect was mitigated by "old oil" price controls. This situation and large up-to-date mass production plants make the U.S. industry the world's most competitive.

Production in Western Europe was generally uneconomical in 1975, and attempts to raise prices met with little success until early 1976. Expansion is practically at a standstill. The industry complains that the worst competition is from imported low-cost textiles, and is adding its voice to those asking for restrictions on these imports.

A moderate price rise is expected in Western Europe this year if there is a sustained, substantial gain in textile activity. Imported U.S. staple sold for 3-4 cents below June prices for domestic staple. East European staple, while

somewhat less stable as to quantity and supply, is sold at a still larger discount.

In Japan, the manmade fiber industry has stopped expanding but is very active in new plant projects elsewhere in Asia. The industry has sold some quantities for export at substantially lower prices than domestic quotations.

In 1975, world production of manmade fibers was

substantially below 1973 levels. Among downward pressures on manmade fiber prices were low cotton prices, which have since turned around, and the textile recession, which has largely ended. Acute competition among manmade fiber producers continues, and this will undoubtedly have a restraining influence on large price rises.

Table 1.

COTTON: WORLD STOCKS, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS BY AREAS,  
SEASONS BEGINNING AUGUST 1

(In million bales of 480 lb net)

Item and area	: 1968/69	: 1969/70	: 1970/71	: 1971/72	: 1972/73	: 1973/74	: 1974/75	: 1975/76	: 1976/77
Beginning stocks									
United States.....	6.6	6.5	5.8	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.6
Foreign non-Communist									
Exporting countries....	5.0	6.3	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.6	7.9	11.1	6.9
Importing countries....	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.3
Communist countries.....	4.4	4.0	3.1	4.5	5.2	5.8	7.4	7.9	6.6
Foreign total.....	16.1	16.5	15.5	15.5	17.6	19.6	21.8	25.4	19.8
World total 1/.....	22.7	23.0	21.3	19.7	20.8	23.8	25.6	31.1	23.4
Production									
United States.....	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	13.0	11.5	8.3	10.7
Foreign non-Communist									
Exporting countries....	20.2	20.2	18.2	21.2	21.9	20.7	21.6	16.8	
Importing countries....	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.7	
Communist countries.....	17.5	17.0	19.9	21.2	21.1	23.6	24.5	23.2	
Foreign total.....	43.8	43.1	43.4	49.3	49.5	51.0	53.4	46.8	51.4
World total.....	54.7	53.2	53.6	59.8	63.2	64.0	64.9	55.1	62.1
Consumption 2/									
United States.....	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.5	5.9	7.2	6.8+0.3
Foreign non-Communist									
Exporting countries....	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.7	
Importing countries....	19.0	19.2	18.9	19.4	19.7	20.7	18.7	19.9	
Communist countries.....	19.4	19.6	20.5	22.1	23.0	24.0	24.7	25.2	
Foreign total.....	46.0	46.8	47.8	50.1	52.4	54.9	53.4	55.8	56.8+0.5
World total.....	54.4	54.9	55.9	58.4	60.2	62.4	59.3	63.0	63.6+0.5
Exports									
United States.....	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.1	3.9	3.4	4.5+0.3
Foreign non-Communist 3/									
Exporting countries....	11.4	12.0	10.9	12.0	11.9	9.4	8.8	10.3	
Importing countries....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Communist countries.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	
Foreign total.....	14.2	14.8	13.9	15.2	15.4	13.4	13.2	14.8	13.8+0.5
World total.....	17.0	17.6	17.7	18.6	20.7	19.5	17.1	18.2	18.3+0.5

1/ Excludes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 2/ Does not include destroyed or unaccounted. 3/ Includes small quantities reexported. \*Foreign total is actual world total minus United States. Components may not add due to rounding.  
FAS Cotton Division, FCA; July 19, 1976

TABLE 2.

COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1969-73, ANNUAL 1974 AND 1975 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION 2/		
	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/	AVE. 1969-73	1974	1975 3/
	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>									
EL SALVADOR	172	220	185	769	742	714	287	340	275
GUATEMALA	202	275	185	984	847	1,129	373	485	435
HONDURAS	14	20	12	500	552	640	15	23	16
MEXICO	1,165	1,445	580	673	741	745	1,634	2,230	900
NICARAGUA	306	440	355	713	584	690	455	535	510
UNITED STATES	11,727	12,567	8,796	469	441	453	11,467	11,540	8,302
OTHER	88	88	89	105	104	102	19	19	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>15,055</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>15,172</b>	<b>10,457</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>									
ARGENTINA	1,050	1,250	995	238	303	289	521	790	600
BOLIVIA	95	100	70	457	432	343	90	90	50
BRAZIL	6,130	5,475	5,200	221	205	152	2,819	2,340	1,650
COLOMBIA	617	725	620	461	460	414	592	695	535
ECUADOR	45	105	85	233	256	226	22	56	40
PARAGUAY	156	250	260	218	230	256	71	120	140
PERU	363	385	290	496	443	488	375	355	295
VENEZUELA	139	310	210	307	294	297	89	190	130
OTHER	2	3	3	240	160	320	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,597</b>	<b>8,603</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>4,637</b>	<b>3,442</b>
<b>EUROPE:</b>									
BULGARIA	100	90	90	304	293	400	63	55	75
GREECE	360	373	335	715	745	789	537	579	551
ITALY	12	12	12	216	360	360	5	9	9
SPAIN	264	260	185	429	443	454	236	240	175
YUGOSLAVIA	27	20	20	279	216	216	16	9	9
OTHER	60	120	120	240	180	180	30	45	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>864</b>
<b>U.S.S.R.</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>10,640</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,100</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>									
ANGOLA	201	200	130	301	240	185	126	100	50
CAMEROON	226	160	180	178	210	240	84	70	90
CENT AFRICA, REP	323	300	250	128	128	106	86	80	55
CHAD	719	670	740	123	176	195	184	245	300
EGYPT	1,636	1,510	1,400	691	644	617	2,356	2,025	1,800
KENYA	96	170	175	122	71	69	24	25	25
MALAWI	102	100	100	144	144	144	31	30	30
MOROCCO	44	35	45	342	329	320	31	24	30
MOZAMBIQUE	908	700	500	104	110	144	197	160	150
NIGERIA	910	830	900	119	139	133	276	240	250
RHODESIA	250	250	225	403	384	395	210	200	185
SOMALI REPUBLIC	33	34	30	113	113	96	8	8	4
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	126	220	184	366	410	343	96	188	120
SUDAN	1,248	1,200	1,000	415	400	240	1,078	1,000	500
TANZANIA	700	680	425	224	226	226	327	320	200
UGANDA	2,300	1,365	1,370	71	49	49	340	140	140
ZAIRE (CONGO, K)	371	545	500	123	70	72	95	80	75
OTHER	1,011	1,176	1,332	228	241	262	479	590	672
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>10,145</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>4,674</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>									
AFGHANISTAN	163	185	195	368	389	389	125	150	150
BURMA	379	475	490	77	71	69	61	70	70
CHINA, PEOPLES REP	11,920	12,000	12,000	395	460	440	9,800	11,500	11,000
INDIA	19,100	18,800	18,100	132	153	151	5,256	6,000	5,700
IRAN	838	910	655	460	559	506	803	1,060	690
IRAQ	105	150	150	297	112	160	65	35	50
ISRAEL	84	105	105	963	1,051	1,051	174	230	230
KOREA, REP OF	37	26	27	249	314	249	19	17	14
PAKISTAN	4,612	5,020	4,700	298	279	241	2,861	2,913	2,360
PHILIPPINES	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2
SOUTHERN YEMEN	39	40	40	261	240	360	21	20	30
SYRIA	602	509	515	572	627	580	717	665	730
THAILAND	157	140	140	366	291	200	120	85	75
TURKEY	1,626	2,070	1,655	645	639	640	2,184	2,755	2,205
OTHER	120	147	152	190	235	258	47	72	81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,782</b>	<b>40,577</b>	<b>38,956</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>22,254</b>	<b>25,572</b>	<b>23,387</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>									
AUSTRALIA	86	84	77	788	874	767	141	153	123
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN NONCOMMUNIST</b>	<b>50,301</b>	<b>50,497</b>	<b>46,129</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>26,713</b>	<b>28,838</b>	<b>23,509</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMUNIST</b>	<b>18,841</b>	<b>19,390</b>	<b>19,495</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>20,571</b>	<b>24,518</b>	<b>23,240</b>
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>69,142</b>	<b>69,887</b>	<b>65,624</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>47,284</b>	<b>53,356</b>	<b>46,749</b>

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb net.

3/ Estimate

Foreign Agricultural Service. Based on official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign sources.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
July 15, 1976

TABLE 3.  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1974 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
*****AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND 48LB BALE*****										
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
CANADA.....	--	--	37	--	228	262	230	--	--	32
CHILE.....	--	--	37	--	135	172	130	--	--	42
COSTA RICA.....	3	319	1	2	8	11	7	--	--	4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	30	80	1	5	--	6	5	--	--	1
ECUADOR.....	105	256	2	56	2	60	38	--	1	21
HAITI.....	40	60	1	5	2	8	7	--	--	1
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.....	5	191	2	2	9	13	10	--	--	3
PANAMA.....	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	--	--
URUGUAY.....	3	160	3	1	25	29	26	--	--	3
VENEZUELA.....	310	294	34	190	2	226	120	--	--	106
TOTAL.....	496	252	118	261	412	791	577	--	1	213
WESTERN EUROPE:										
AUSTRIA.....	--	--	23	--	89	112	88	--	--	24
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	--	--	38	--	207	245	214	--	5	26
DENMARK.....	--	--	6	--	7	13	9	--	--	4
FINLAND.....	--	--	14	--	49	65	50	--	--	15
FRANCE.....	--	--	236	--	995	1,231	915	--	69	247
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.....	--	--	261	--	1,060	1,321	909	--	60	352
IRELAND.....	--	--	16	--	19	35	20	--	--	15
ITALY.....	12	360	357	9	774	1,140	825	--	--	315
NETHERLANDS.....	--	--	29	--	168	197	171	--	--	26
NORWAY.....	--	--	3	--	9	12	11	--	--	1
PORTUGAL.....	--	--	172	--	443	615	490	--	--	125
SPAIN.....	260	443	160	240	331	731	530	--	--	201
SWEDEN.....	--	--	25	--	48	73	35	1	1	36
SWITZERLAND.....	--	--	135	--	170	305	175	15	--	115
UNITED KINGDOM.....	--	--	256	--	477	733	509	--	19	205
YUGOSLAVIA.....	20	216	188	9	322	519	440	--	--	79
TOTAL.....	292	424	1,921	258	5,168	7,447	5,391	16	154	1,786
ASIA:										
BANGLADESH.....	18	159	15	6	205	226	180	10	--	36
BURMA.....	475	70	4	70	15	89	70	--	--	19
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	2	479	474	2	652	1,128	690	--	--	438
HONG KONG.....	--	--	181	--	787	968	750	--	--	218
INDIA.....	18,800	153	1,782	6,000	60	7,842	5,950	--	81	1,811
JAPAN.....	--	--	1,111	--	3,228	4,339	2,627	275	243	1,194
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	--	--	17	--	--	17	5	--	9	3
KOREA, REP OF.....	26	313	112	17	722	851	730	--	--	121
PHILIPPINES.....	--	--	45	--	107	152	137	--	--	15
THAILAND.....	140	291	88	95	262	435	325	20	--	90
SINGAPORE.....	--	--	18	--	98	116	55	--	54	7
SRI LANKA (CEYLON).....	1	480	9	1	20	30	25	--	--	5
CYPRUS.....	1	480	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	--
INDONESIA.....	20	288	141	12	265	418	310	--	--	108
LEBANON.....	--	--	5	--	28	33	30	--	--	3
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	20	--	70	90	75	--	--	15
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	--	--	25	--	35	60	50	--	--	10
TOTAL.....	19,483	152	4,047	6,194	6,555	16,796	12,011	305	387	4,093
AFRICA:										
ETHIOPIA.....	350	150	30	110	2	142	90	--	22	30
GHANA.....	5	480	19	5	50	74	60	--	--	14
MOROCCO.....	35	329	10	24	50	84	55	--	4	25
SOUTH AFRICA.....	220	410	133	188	85	406	239	--	9	158
ALGERIA.....	10	143	4	3	30	37	33	--	2	2
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	37	531	11	41	--	52	45	--	--	7
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	34	112	8	8	4	20	10	--	--	10
TUNISIA.....	--	--	7	--	30	37	35	--	--	2
TOTAL.....	691	263	222	379	251	652	567	--	37	248
OCEANIA:										
AUSTRALIA.....	84	874	153	153	6	312	117	9	40	146
TOTAL.....	84	874	153	153	6	312	117	9	40	146
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	21,046	165	6,461	7,245	12,392	26,098	18,663	330	619	6,486
COMMUNIST:										
BULGARIA.....	91	293	61	55	340	456	400	--	--	56
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	12,000	460	3,700	11,500	700	15,900	12,500	--	200	3,200
CUBA.....	10	240	38	5	85	128	95	--	--	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	--	--	100	--	570	670	590	--	--	80
GERMANY EAST.....	--	--	80	--	430	510	430	--	--	80
HUNGARY.....	--	--	90	--	350	440	350	--	--	90
POLAND.....	--	--	107	--	723	830	710	--	--	120
ROMANIA.....	50	94	70	10	400	480	405	--	--	75
ALBANIA.....	70	239	7	35	--	42	35	--	--	7
KOREA NORTH.....	20	120	50	5	150	205	150	--	--	55
VIETNAM NORTH.....	35	109	8	8	40	54	50	--	--	4
TOTAL.....	12,275	454	4,309	11,618	3,788	19,715	15,715	--	200	3,800
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES...	33,321	271	10,770	18,863	16,180	45,813	34,378	330	819	10,286

TABLE 3 CONT'D  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1974 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
*****AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND 480LB. BALE*****										
NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
ARGENTINA.....	1,250	303	576	790	61	1,427	541	18	25	843
BOLIVIA.....	100	432	43	90	—	173	30	—	100	43
BRAZIL.....	5,475	205	1,497	2,340	—	3,837	1,680	—	269	1,888
COLOMBIA.....	725	460	147	695	4	846	290	5	360	191
EL SALVADOR.....	220	741	227	340	5	572	60	—	323	189
GUATEMALA.....	275	846	68	485	—	553	75	—	415	63
HONDURAS.....	20	552	1	23	20	44	15	—	15	14
MEXICO.....	1,445	740	676	2,230	—	2,906	725	—	890	1,291
NICARAGUA.....	440	583	191	535	—	726	22	—	606	98
PARAGUAY.....	250	230	48	120	—	168	25	—	83	60
PERU.....	385	842	408	355	—	763	135	—	158	470
TOTAL.....	10,585	362	3,922	8,003	90	12,015	3,598	23	3,244	5,150
AFRICA:										
ANGOLA.....	200	240	78	100	—	178	20	—	50	108
BENIN.....	121	218	22	54	—	77	9	—	50	18
CAMEROON.....	150	210	10	70	—	80	25	—	40	15
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	300	128	17	80	—	97	7	—	62	28
CHAD.....	670	175	15	245	—	260	15	—	205	40
EGYPT.....	1,510	643	557	2,025	20	2,602	1,050	—	878	674
IVORY COAST.....	145	364	5	110	—	115	40	—	60	15
KENYA.....	170	70	14	25	33	72	15	—	15	44
MALAWI.....	100	144	10	30	—	40	12	—	20	8
MALI.....	170	299	8	106	—	114	20	—	84	10
MOZAMBIQUE.....	700	109	82	160	—	242	30	—	146	66
NIGER.....	39	164	2	13	—	15	7	—	1	7
NIGERIA.....	430	138	36	240	109	385	243	—	—	142
RHODESIA.....	250	384	85	200	—	285	60	—	135	90
SENEGAL.....	95	363	1	72	—	73	20	—	40	13
SUDAN.....	1,200	400	1,034	1,000	—	2,034	75	—	500	1,459
TANZANIA.....	68	225	100	320	—	420	70	—	241	109
Togo.....	33	261	1	19	—	19	2	—	13	4
IGAWA.....	1,365	49	53	140	—	193	45	—	116	32
UPPER VOLTGA.....	152	164	9	52	—	61	3	—	43	15
ZAMBIA (CONGO,K).....	545	70	67	80	—	147	80	—	7	60
ZAMBIA.....	20	120	1	5	7	13	12	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	9,454	261	2,207	5,146	169	7,522	1,888	—	2,706	2,928
ASIA:										
AFGHANISTAN.....	185	389	49	150	—	199	70	—	70	59
IRAN.....	910	559	108	1,060	—	1,168	413	5	502	248
ISRAEL.....	105	1,051	42	230	—	272	100	4	100	68
PAKISTAN.....	5,020	278	847	2,913	1	3,761	2,173	—	1,060	528
SYRIA.....	509	627	52	665	—	717	180	—	385	152
TURKEY.....	2,070	638	525	2,755	—	3,280	1,100	37	583	1,560
IRAN.....	150	111	12	35	70	117	90	—	5	22
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	240	3	20	—	23	1	—	20	2
YEMEN.....	50	355	18	37	—	55	10	—	30	15
TOTAL.....	9,039	417	1,656	7,865	71	9,592	4,137	46	2,755	2,654
WESTERN EUROPE:										
GREECE.....	373	745	165	579	107	851	390	32	109	320
TOTAL.....	373	745	165	579	107	851	390	32	109	320
TOTAL										
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST.....	2,451	351	7,950	21,593	437	29,980	10,013	101	8,814	11,052
UNITED STATES.....	12,567	440	3,808	11,540 2/	34	15,382	5,860	112	3,926	5,708
U.S.S.R.....	7,115	870	3,060	12,900	650	16,610	9,000	—	3,550	4,060
TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.....	49,133	449	14,818	46,033	1,121	61,972	24,873	11	16,290	20,820
WORLD TOTAL.....	8,454	377	25,586	64,896	17,301	107,785	59,251	319	17,102	31,106
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	5,497	274	14,411	28,838	12,829	56,078	28,676	431	9,433	17,538
COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	19,390	606	7,369	24,516	4,438	36,325	24,715	—	3,750	7,860

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
July 15, 1976

TABLE 4.  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/3/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
CANADA.....	--	--	32	--	275	307	260	--	--	47
CHILE.....	4	239	42	2	140	182	135	--	--	47
COSTA RICA.....	30	80	21	5	--	14	7	--	4	3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	85	225	21	40	1	6	5	--	--	1
ECUADOR.....	40	60	1	5	3	9	8	--	--	12
HAITI.....	5	191	3	2	4	14	11	--	--	3
LEeward-WINDWARD IS.....	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	--	--
PANAMA.....	3	319	3	2	26	31	27	--	--	4
URUGUAY.....	210	297	106	130	1	237	145	--	25	67
VENEZUELA.....	377	235	213	186	467	866	652	--	29	185
TOTAL.....										
WESTERN EUROPE:										
AUSTRIA.....	--	--	24	--	90	114	88	--	--	26
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	--	--	26	--	165	191	165	--	4	22
DENMARK.....	--	--	4	--	9	13	9	--	--	4
FINLAND.....	--	--	15	--	55	70	51	--	--	19
FRANCE.....	--	--	247	--	990	1,237	920	--	70	247
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.....	--	--	352	--	1,030	1,382	920	--	65	397
IRELAND.....	--	--	15	--	22	37	20	--	--	17
ITALY.....	12	360	315	9	800	1,124	850	--	--	274
NETHERLANDS.....	--	--	26	--	140	166	130	--	--	36
NORWAY.....	--	--	1	--	10	11	9	--	--	2
PORTUGAL.....	--	--	125	--	480	605	460	--	--	145
SPAIN.....	185	454	201	175	400	776	540	--	--	236
SWEDEN.....	--	--	36	--	35	71	35	1	--	35
SWITZERLAND.....	--	--	115	--	165	280	160	--	10	110
UNITED KINGDOM.....	--	--	205	--	540	745	540	--	15	190
YUGOSLAVIA.....	20	216	79	9	460	548	425	--	--	123
TOTAL.....	217	426	1,786	193	5,391	7,370	5,322	1	164	1,893
ASIA:										
BANGLADESH.....	20	167	36	7	200	243	200	10	--	33
BURMA.....	490	68	19	70	--	89	70	--	--	19
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	5	480	438	5	850	1,293	850	--	--	443
HONG KONG.....	--	--	218	--	1,000	1,218	950	--	--	268
INDIA.....	18,100	151	1,811	5,700	200	7,711	6,000	--	330	1,381
JAPAN.....	--	--	1,194	--	3,285	4,479	3,010	275	45	1,149
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	--	--	3	--	3	6	5	--	--	1
KOREA, REP OF.....	27	248	121	14	1,025	1,160	920	--	--	240
PHILIPPINES.....	2	479	15	2	165	182	155	--	--	27
THAILAND.....	180	190	90	75	340	555	350	23	--	132
SINGAPORE.....	--	--	7	--	100	107	60	--	25	22
SRI LANKA (CEYLON).....	1	480	5	1	25	31	27	--	--	4
CYPRUS.....	1	480	5	1	2	2	2	--	--	--
INDONESIA.....	20	360	108	15	350	473	375	--	--	98
LEBANON.....	--	--	3	--	25	28	25	--	--	3
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	15	--	80	95	77	--	--	18
VIETNAM, SOUTH.....	--	--	10	--	50	60	50	--	--	10
TOTAL.....	18,846	150	4,093	5,890	7,699	17,682	13,126	308	400	3,848

TABLE 4.

COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/3/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRES	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
.....AMOUNTS IN: THOUSAND 480LB BALE.....										
AFRICA.....										
ETHIOPIA.....	350	150	30	110	2	142	90	--	22	30
GHANA.....	30	207	14	13	50	77	60	--	--	17
MOROCCO.....	45	320	25	30	50	105	60	--	15	30
SOUTH AFRICA.....	168	342	158	120	185	463	305	--	4	154
ALGERIA.....	10	143	2	3	37	42	35	--	2	5
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	45	501	7	47	--	54	45	--	--	9
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	30	95	10	6	36	16	8	--	--	8
TUNISIA.....	--	--	2	--	--	38	35	--	--	3
TOTAL.....	678	232	248	329	360	937	638	--	43	256
OCEANIA.....										
AUSTRALIA.....	77	766	146	123	40	309	120	--	50	139
TOTAL.....	77	766	146	123	40	309	120	--	50	139
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	20,195	160	6,486	6,721	13,957	27,164	19,858	309	686	6,311
COMMUNIST.....										
BULGARIA.....	90	399	56	75	335	466	410	--	--	56
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	12,000	440	3,200	11,000	700	14,900	12,700	--	200	2,000
CUBA.....	10	240	33	5	90	128	95	--	--	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	--	--	80	--	500	680	600	--	--	80
GERMANY EAST.....	--	--	40	--	430	510	430	--	--	80
HUNGARY.....	--	--	90	--	360	450	360	--	--	90
POLAND.....	--	--	120	--	735	855	725	--	--	130
ROMANIA.....	50	95	75	10	410	495	410	--	--	85
ALBANIA.....	70	239	7	35	--	42	35	--	--	7
KOREA NORTH.....	20	120	55	5	155	215	160	--	--	55
VIETNAM NORTH.....	35	137	4	10	45	59	55	--	--	4
TOTAL.....	12,275	435	3,800	11,140	3,850	18,800	15,980	--	200	2,620
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES...	32,470	264	10,286	17,861	17,817	45,964	35,838	309	886	8,931

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Includes pre season ginnings.

3/ Estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Based on official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign sources.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA

July 15, 1976

TABLE 4 CONT'D  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/3/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRES	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
*****AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND 480LB BALE*****										
NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
ARGENTINA.....	995	289	843	600	30	1,473	550	--	425	498
BOLIVIA.....	70	342	43	50	--	93	30	--	40	23
BRAZIL.....	5,200	152	1,888	1,650	--	3,538	1,880	--	450	1,208
COLOMBIA.....	620	414	191	535	6	734	315	4	315	100
EL SALVADOR.....	185	713	189	275	5	659	70	--	385	14
GUATEMALA.....	185	1,128	63	435	--	498	60	--	400	38
HONDURAS.....	12	640	14	16	12	42	12	--	25	5
MEXICO.....	580	744	1,291	900	--	2,191	775	--	600	816
NICARAGUA.....	355	689	98	510	--	608	25	--	500	83
PARAGUAY.....	260	258	60	140	--	200	25	--	120	55
PERU.....	290	488	470	295	--	765	137	--	210	418
TOTAL.....	8,752	296	5,150	5,406	55	10,611	3,879	4	3,470	3,258
AFRICA:										
ANGOLA.....	130	184	104	50	--	158	15	--	20	123
BENIN.....	130	166	18	45	--	63	10	--	35	18
CAMEROON.....	180	240	15	90	--	105	27	--	65	13
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	250	105	28	55	--	83	10	--	50	13
CHAD.....	740	194	40	300	--	340	20	--	265	55
EGYPT.....	1,400	617	674	1,800	--	2,474	1,070	--	850	554
IVORY COAST.....	165	363	15	125	--	140	45	--	80	15
KENYA.....	175	68	14	25	22	61	45	--	--	16
MALAWI.....	100	144	8	30	--	38	12	--	20	6
MALI.....	215	312	10	140	--	150	25	--	110	15
MOZAMBIQUE.....	500	144	66	150	--	216	25	--	100	91
NIGER.....	37	246	7	19	--	26	7	--	12	7
NIGERIA.....	900	133	142	250	10	402	270	--	--	132
RHODESIA.....	225	394	90	185	--	275	55	--	120	100
SENEGAL.....	100	364	13	76	--	89	30	--	45	14
SUDAN.....	1,000	240	1,459	500	--	1,959	80	--	1,000	879
TANZANIA.....	425	225	109	200	--	309	75	--	150	84
TOGO.....	35	246	4	18	--	22	3	--	15	4
UGANDA.....	1,370	49	32	140	--	172	45	--	75	52
UPPER VOLT.....	195	172	15	70	--	85	4	--	65	16
ZAIRE (CONGO-K).....	500	72	60	75	10	145	80	--	--	65
ZAMBIA.....	20	143	1	6	6	13	12	--	--	1
TOTAL.....	8,192	237	2,928	4,349	48	7,325	1,965	--	3,087	2,273
ASIA:										
AFGHANISTAN.....	185	389	59	150	--	209	70	--	70	69
IRAN.....	655	505	248	690	--	938	450	--	400	88
ISRAEL.....	105	1,051	68	230	--	298	100	5	145	48
PAKISTAN.....	4,700	241	528	2,360	--	2,888	2,200	--	450	238
SYRIA.....	515	680	152	730	--	882	190	--	590	102
TURKEY.....	1,655	639	1,560	2,205	--	3,765	1,330	46	1,830	559
IRAQ.....	150	160	22	50	55	127	100	--	10	17
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	360	2	30	--	32	3	--	30	1
YEMEN.....	50	355	15	37	--	52	10	--	30	12
TOTAL.....	8,055	386	2,654	6,482	55	9,191	4,451	51	3,555	1,134
WESTERN EUROPE:										
GREECE.....	335	789	320	551	55	926	436	24	230	236
TOTAL.....	335	789	320	551	55	926	436	24	230	236
TOTAL										
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	25,934	310	11,052	15,788	213	28,053	10,731	79	10,342	6,901
UNITED STATES.....	8,795	451	5,708	8,302	85	14,095	7,200	105	3,400	3,600
U.S.S.R.....	7,220	804	4,060	12,100	600	16,760	9,200	--	3,600	3,960
TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES...	41,950	425	20,820	37,190	898	58,908	27,131	-26	17,342	14,461
WORLD TOTAL.....	74,420	355	31,106	55,051	18,713	104,872	62,969	283	18,228	23,392
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL.	46,129	245	17,538	23,509	14,170	55,217	30,589	388	11,028	13,212
COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	19,495	572	7,860	23,240	4,460	35,560	25,180	--	3,800	6,580

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
July 15, 1976





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September 1976

### U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SLACKEN DURING JULY TO 257,000 BALES

Exports of U.S. cotton during July totaled 257,000 running bales, bringing the total for 1975/76 to 3,178,000 bales. The July level was down 22 percent from that of a year earlier, while the total for the year represented a decline of 15 percent. About 574,000 bales of the export commitment for 1975/76 were not exported before the end of July and are expected to be shipped this year.

Asian destinations took over 90 percent of July exports, bringing their share for the year to 87 percent—considerably more than last year's portion, but in absolute terms exports to Asia at 2,764,000 bales were only 14,000 bales above the 1974/75 level. Asia was the only region actually to increase takings.

Exports to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East fell by about two-thirds. Western Hemisphere destinations took only 138,000 bales, 30 percent less than in

1974/75. The largest factor behind the fall in shipments was the uncompetitiveness of U.S. prices during the first half of the marketing year.

Korea replaced Japan as the No. 1 U.S. market. The textile industries in Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Indonesia started to recover as textile export demand strengthened from the 1974/75 low. U.S. export assistance aided shipments to many of the Asian countries.

Export sales in July totaled 620,000 bales, down slightly from the level of the previous 2 months. Nearly all of this total was for 1976/77 delivery. With 574,000 bales of unshipped 1975/76 export sales included, the August 1 export commitment for 1976/77 was 2,775,000 bales. This total has continued to grow and as of August 22 stood at 3,067,000 bales.

U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average:		1973		July	
	1968-72:	1973	1974	1975	1975	1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2	17	5	1	0	0
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	138	0	0
China, People's Republic of	108	820	289	8	0	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan):	300	542	384	506	52	31
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	126	15	35
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	233	20	5
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	646	49	95
Khmer Republic (Cambodia):	8	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	491	722	628	893	134	57
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	19	3	2
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	2	0	(1/)
Philippines.....	136	154	111	106	27	16
Singapore.....	7	39	25	15	3	4
Thailand.....	112	215	106	71	12	10
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	(1/)	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	0	1	2
Total.....	2,540	4,604	2,750	2,764	316	257
<b>Europe:</b>						
Belgium.....	41	29	39	11	(1/)	0
France.....	71	81	65	23	(1/)	1
Germany, West.....	75	101	52	11	4	2
Italy.....	92	124	98	53	8	4
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	3	1	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	10	2	(1/)
Other EC.....	4	2	5	0	0	0
Sub-total.....	379	414	316	111	15	7
Finland.....	4	11	21	4	0	(1/)
Greece.....	9	19	44	7	1	0
Norway.....	4	11	7	6	(1/)	(1/)
Poland.....	51	30	22	32	0	(1/)
Portugal.....	12	19	59	5	1	1
Romania.....	44	89	44	0	0	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	17	5	(1/)
Sweden.....	32	40	34	21	2	1
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	29	2	4
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	2	0	2
Total Europe.....	622	748	669	234	26	15
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada.....	228	258	186	131	8	4
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere..	13	11	11	7	1	0
Total.....	242	293	198	138	9	4
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>						
Algeria.....	18	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	27	3	0
Morocco.....	23	26	20	3	1	0
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	4	1	0
South Africa, Republic of..	11	28	5	6	0	(1/)
Other Africa & Middle East:	7	6	23	2	0	0
Total.....	91	101	129	42	5	(1/)
Grand Total.....	3,495	5,746	3,746	3,178	356	276
Total Value (Mil of Dol)....	492	1,347	995	862	91	80

(1/)= less than 500 bales.

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## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Los Angeles and Galveston again ranked first and second among U.S. cotton exporting districts during 1975/76 as total U.S. cotton exports fell for the second year in a row. Total exports were 500,000 bales (480 lb net) below the 1974/75 level, with the largest declines in shipments through New Orleans, Houston, Detroit, and several smaller cotton ports. Only Galveston and San Diego posted significant increases.

Western ports shipped the majority of cotton, some 1.8 million bales, while Gulf ports exported 1.3 million bales. Both totals were below those of the previous year; however, the Gulf share of total exports fell to 39 percent from 41 percent in 1974/75, while that of the Western ports rose from 49 to 55 percent.

The continuing shift towards Western ports may be the result of changes in destination, rather than origin, of U.S. cotton. While the decline in U.S. production in 1975/76 was smallest in Texas and substantial in both Western and Eastern States, U.S.

markets shifted strongly towards the Far East. Asian destinations took 87 percent of cotton exports, up from 73 percent in 1974/75, while the portion of U.S. cotton going to Europe fell from 18 to 7 percent.

The leading destinations of cotton leaving Western ports were Japan and the Republic of Korea. Exports through these ports increased for Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, and the Philippines, and decreased for the Republic of China, Japan, and Thailand. The portion of cotton moving through Western ports for Europe declined by more than two-thirds to 27,000 bales.

Cotton clearing Gulf ports also moved largely to Asian destinations. Exports to the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Indonesia were higher through Gulf than Western ports. Significant quantities also moved to Japan and the Republic of Korea. The bulk of cotton moving to European and other countries moved through Gulf ports, although exports to these destinations were far below those of 1974/75.

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TABLE 1.--SPECIFIED UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS 1/

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS	
<u>Number and name</u>	<u>Ports</u>
1 PORTLAND, MAINE.....	Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Belfast, Bridgewater, Calais, : Eastport, Fort Fairfield, Fort Kent, Jackman, Houlton, : Jonesport, Limestone, Madawaska, Portland <u>2/</u> , Portsmouth, : Rockland, Van Buren, Vanceboro.
2 ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.....	Alburg, Beecher Falls, Burlington, Derby Line, Highgate : Springs, Island Pond, Newport, North Troy, Richford, : St. Albans <u>2/</u> .
7 OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.....	Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Chateaugay, : Clayton, Fort Covington, Mooers, Morristown, Ogdensburg : <u>2/</u> , Rouses Points, Waddington.
9 BUFFALO, NEW YORK.....	Buffalo <u>2/</u> , Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Sodus : Point, Syracuse, Utica.
10 NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK....	Albany, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark, : New York <u>2/</u> , Perth Amboy.
13 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.....	Annapolis, Baltimore <u>2/</u> , Cambridge, Crisfield, : Washington, D.C.
14 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.....	Alexandria, Cape Charles City, Norfolk <u>2/</u> , Petersburg, : Reedville, Richmond.
16 CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA..	Charleston <u>2/</u> , Georgetown.
17 SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.....	Atlanta, Brunswick, Savannah <u>2/</u> .
19 MOBILE, ALABAMA.....	Apalachicola, Birmingham, Carrabelle, Gulfport, Mobile : <u>2/</u> , Panama City, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Port St. Joe.
20 NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.....	Baton Rouge, Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, New : Orleans <u>2/</u> .
21 PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS.....	Beaumont, Lake Charles, Orange, Port Arthur <u>2/</u> , Sabine.
22 GALVESTON <u>3/</u> , TEXAS.....	Corpus Christi, Freeport, Galveston <u>2/</u> , Port Lavaca.
23 LAREDO, TEXAS.....	Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, Laredo <u>2/</u> , : Rio Grande City, Roma, San Antonio.
25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.....	Andrade, Calexico, San Diego <u>2/</u> , San Ysidro, Tecate.
27 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA....	Los Angeles <u>2/</u> , Los Angeles International Airport, : Port San Luis.
28 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA..	Eureka, San Francisco <u>2/</u> .
29 PORTLAND, OREGON.....	Astoria, Coos Bay, Kalama, Longview, Newport, Portland <u>2/</u> .
30 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.....	Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Danville, : Everett, Ferry, Friday Harbor, Laurier, Lynden, Metaline : Falls, Nighthawk, Northport, Olympia, Oroville, Port : Townsend, Seattle <u>2/</u> , South Bend, Spokane, Sumas, Tacoma.
38 DETROIT, MICHIGAN.....	Detroit <u>2/</u> , Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. : Marie, South Haven.
49 SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.....	Aguadilla, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayanilla, Humacao, Jobos, : Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan <u>2/</u> , San Juan International : Airport.
53 HOUSTON <u>3/</u> , TEXAS.....	Dallas, Houston <u>2/</u> , Fort Worth, Oklahoma City.

1/ This table includes customs districts and ports accounting for practically all U.S. cotton exports.

2/ Headquarters for respective customs districts.

3/ Prior to January 1966, Houston was included with Galveston.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AVERAGE 1967-71, ANNUAL 1972-75 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Customs Districts number and name	: Average : : 1967-71 :	: 1972 :	: 1973 :	: 1974 :	: 1975 :
1 Portland.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	( <u>2/</u> )	0	( <u>2/</u> )
2 St. Albans.....	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	2	( <u>2/</u> )
7 Ogdensburg.....	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	1	( <u>2/</u> )	1
9 Buffalo.....	2	1	3	2	( <u>2/</u> )
10 New York City....	1	61	73	28	10
13 Baltimore.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	0	60	17
14 Norfolk.....	( <u>2/</u> )	1	9	51	3
16 Charleston.....	19	8	15	14	26
17 Savannah.....	2	( <u>2/</u> )	4	1	( <u>2/</u> )
19 Mobile.....	17	126	77	53	21
20 New Orleans.....	402	948	759	336	82
21 Port Arthur.....	3	4	0	1	0
22 Galveston.....	1,694	2,073	2,219	1,040	1,053
23 Laredo.....	31	4	258	( <u>2/</u> )	0
25 San Diego.....	74	4	9	3	22
27 Los Angeles.....	452	992	1,322	1,355	1,261
28 San Francisco....	163	414	588	564	529
29 Portland.....	1	1	7	6	0
30 Seattle.....	( <u>2/</u> )	2	4	2	( <u>2/</u> )
38 Detroit.....	217	259	265	191	134
49 San Juan.....	( <u>2/</u> )	1	1	1	( <u>2/</u> )
53 Houston.....	388	410	509	216	152
98 Others.....	3	2	0	0	0
Total.....	3,469	5,311	6,123	3,926	3,311

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AVERAGE 1967-71 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Mo- bile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	De- troit	Houston	Others	Total
Australia.....	(2/)	1	2	0	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	3	0	6
Austria.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	(2/)
Belgium.....	(2/)	6	15	(2/)	0	7	3	0	5	1	37
Bolivia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	(2/)
Canada.....	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	3	220
Chile.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	0	1
China, Rep. of.....	(2/)	34	203	1	3	28	6	0	34	4	313
Denmark.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Ethiopia.....	0	1	3	0	0	(2/)	0	0	3	0	7
Finland.....	(2/)	1	2	(2/)	0	(2/)	0	0	1	1	5
France.....	1	9	39	(2/)	0	9	5	0	12	0	75
Germany, Fed. Rep. of:	1	13	21	4	0	7	6	0	9	1	62
Ghana.....	(2/)	4	11	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	25
Hong Kong.....	(2/)	10	130	(2/)	(2/)	2	1	0	21	2	166
India.....	0	3	41	1	26	69	71	0	11	1	223
Indonesia.....	1	20	78	3	2	55	3	0	13	0	175
Ireland.....	(2/)	3	1	(2/)	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	4
Israel.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Italy.....	2	32	47	3	0	2	2	0	22	3	113
Jamaica.....	(2/)	1	(2/)	0	0	0	(2/)	0	1	0	2
Japan.....	4	42	447	1	26	149	33	0	93	4	799
Korea, Rep. of.....	(2/)	49	308	2	14	36	8	0	44	2	463
Lebanon.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	(2/)
Morocco.....	(2/)	5	19	(2/)	0	0	0	0	3	0	27
Netherlands.....	(2/)	7	8	1	0	4	5	0	4	0	29
Norway.....	(2/)	(2/)	3	0	0	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	0	4
Pakistan.....	(2/)	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	9
Philippines.....	1	21	65	4	1	18	5	0	27	0	142
Poland.....	0	13	36	(2/)	0	2	2	0	4	0	57
Singapore.....	0	(2/)	4	0	0	1	(2/)	0	1	0	6
South Africa, Rep. of:	(2/)	1	3	0	0	3	(2/)	0	6	0	13
Sweden.....	(2/)	3	33	(2/)	0	1	0	0	4	1	42
Switzerland.....	(2/)	8	13	1	0	2	3	0	8	1	36
Thailand.....	(2/)	21	53	1	(2/)	7	2	0	12	0	96
Tunisia.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
United Kingdom.....	1	37	21	1	0	3	1	0	10	2	76
Vietnam, South.....	0	8	24	2	1	36	7	0	4	2	84
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	25
Others.....	6	44	41	4	0	7	0	0	16	0	118
Total.....	17	402	1,694	31	74	452	163	217	388	31	3,469

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1972-1973 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others	Total
Algeria.....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	(2/)
Belgium.....	0	(2/)	0	28	21	1	0	7	8	0	5	5	75
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	262
China, People's Rep. of:	0	0	0	32	475	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	585
China, Republic of....	1	0	0	60	150	0	1	101	20	0	39	0	372
Denmark.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Finland.....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
France.....	1	0	(2/)	59	40	1	0	12	9	0	10	18	150
Germany, Fed. Rep. of:	1	(2/)	(2/)	107	34	2	(2/)	7	14	0	15	7	187
Ghana.....	0	0	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	38
Hong Kong.....	(2/)	0	0	9	144	0	(2/)	23	7	0	23	1	207
India.....	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2/)
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	51	98	0	0	44	4	0	19	0	216
Ireland.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Italy.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	110	29	0	0	13	10	0	14	7	183
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Japan.....	(2/)	(2/)	87	116	300	0	0	327	175	0	89	1	1,095
Khmer, Republic of....	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	3	3	0	(2/)	0	24
Korea, Republic of....	1	0	(2/)	74	320	0	2	125	58	0	26	3	609
Morocco.....	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	22
Netherlands.....	1	0	(2/)	23	9	(2/)	0	3	4	0	2	7	49
Norway.....	(2/)	0	0	0	4	0	0	(2/)	0	0	4	0	8
Philippines.....	0	0	0	16	86	0	0	22	10	0	29	0	163
Poland.....	0	0	0	14	30	0	0	9	1	0	4	5	63
Romania.....	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	12	36	0	0	0	75
Singapore.....	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	3	2	0	(2/)	1	17
South Africa, Rep. of:	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	(2/)	0	12	0	18
Sweden.....	0	0	0	(2/)	16	0	0	(2/)	0	0	19	0	35
Switzerland.....	1	0	0	38	13	(2/)	0	12	16	0	8	3	91
Thailand.....	0	0	37	25	75	0	0	35	2	0	21	3	198
United Kingdom.....	1	0	2	79	1	0	0	3	(2/)	0	5	1	92
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	6	29	0	0	59	11	0	23	1	129
Others.....	1	0	0	34	124	0	0	113	24	0	28	3	327
Total.....	8	(2/)	126	948	2,057	4	3	1,013	414	259	410	69	5,311

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 5.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1973-1974 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Charles- ton	Savan- nah	Mobile	New Orleans	Gal- veston	Laredo	San Diego	Los Angeles	San Fran.	Detroit	Houston	Others	Total
Algeria.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Belgium.....	(2/)	0	1	16	3	0	0	2	5	0	1	3	31
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	5	270
China, People's Rep. of.....	0	0	0	210	360	225	0	29	67	0	6	1	898
China, Republic of.....	4	0	0	48	310	0	1	129	30	(2/)	45	3	570
Denmark.....	0	0	0	(2/)	1	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	1
Finland.....	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
France.....	(2/)	1	6	13	18	0	0	11	5	0	9	22	85
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	(2/)	0	3	39	18	6	0	7	9	0	11	14	107
Ghana.....	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Hong Kong.....	2	0	0	3	223	14	0	78	22	0	42	0	384
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	52	96	4	0	40	18	0	26	0	236
Ireland.....	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Italy.....	0	0	0	35	51	1	0	12	4	0	24	5	132
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Japan.....	1	3	23	103	310	0	6	589	273	(2/)	70	5	1,383
Korea, Republic of.....	(2/)	0	1	49	393	0	2	233	69	0	22	3	772
Morocco.....	0	0	0	2	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	28
Netherlands.....	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	(2/)	0	4	5	19
Norway.....	0	0	0	(2/)	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	12
Philippines.....	0	0	3	17	80	0	0	30	14	0	22	0	166
Poland.....	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	(2/)	2	0	7	4	33
Romania.....	0	0	18	30	0	0	0	13	14	0	5	15	95
Singapore.....	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	18	5	0	8	0	41
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	20	1	30
Sweden.....	1	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	43
Switzerland.....	(2/)	0	1	29	16	5	0	5	11	0	14	2	83
Thailand.....	0	0	21	22	85	0	0	40	18	0	43	1	230
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	49	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	63
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	(2/)	12	0	0	43	10	0	3	0	68
Others.....	7	0	0	31	112	0	0	39	11	0	99	2	301
Total.....	15	4	77	759	2,219	258	9	1,322	588	265	509	98	6,123

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 6.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1974-1975 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	: :Charleston:	: :Mobile:	: :New :Orleans:	: :Gal- :veston:	: :Los :Angeles:	: :San :Francisco:	: :De- :troit:	: :Houston:	: :Others:	: :Total
Australia.....	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	5
Belgium.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	18	8	2	1	( <u>2/</u> )	2	11	42
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	4	195
China, People's Rep. of.....	0	9	10	161	70	57	0	0	0	307
China, Republic of.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	23	185	145	31	0	10	2	396
Finland.....	0	0	8	12	1	0	0	1	1	23
France.....	4	0	5	11	3	11	0	14	20	68
Germany, Federal Rep. of.....	1	0	14	5	8	7	0	11	8	54
Ghana.....	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	1	1	40
Hong Kong.....	1	0	( <u>2/</u> )	37	33	3	0	3	0	77
Indonesia.....	0	0	6	5	46	13	0	5	0	75
Ireland.....	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	( <u>2/</u> )	0	5
Italy.....	( <u>2/</u> )	( <u>2/</u> )	27	16	25	10	0	11	12	101
Jamaica.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Japan.....	0	8	54	121	544	254	0	9	8	998
Korea, Republic of.....	0	25	48	204	262	110	0	12	1	662
Morocco.....	0	( <u>2/</u> )	1	16	0	0	0	4	0	21
Netherlands.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	6	3	( <u>2/</u> )	1	0	3	7	20
Norway.....	0	0	0	2	1	( <u>2/</u> )	0	5	0	8
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Philippines.....	0	0	11	42	32	19	0	14	0	118
Poland.....	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	2	6	24
Romania.....	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	17	0	47
Singapore.....	0	0	1	9	8	7	0	1	0	26
South Africa, Republic of.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
Sweden.....	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	22	0	36
Switzerland.....	1	0	8	4	10	5	0	8	25	61
Thailand.....	0	10	13	40	33	6	0	1	8	111
United Kingdom.....	( <u>2/</u> )	0	21	1	3	1	( <u>2/</u> )	7	7	40
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	4	6	13	6	0	0	1	30
Others.....	5	1	19	86	110	22	0	49	35	327
Total.....	14	53	336	1,040	1,355	564	191	216	157	3,926

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of Census.

TABLE 7.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS  
AND COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1975-1976 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country of destination	Charleston	Mobile	New Orleans	Galveston	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Detroit	Houston	Others	Total
Australia.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium.....	3	0	(2/)	2	0	0	0	2	1	8
Canada.....	0	0	1	0	2	(2/)	133	0	2	138
China, People's Rep. of.....	0	0	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	31
China, Republic of.....	5	0	3	309	148	12	0	22	0	499
Finland.....	0	0	1	(2/)	0	(2/)	0	2	1	4
France.....	4	0	0	(2/)	1	3	0	7	7	22
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	1	0	(2/)	1	3	(2/)	0	6	0	11
Ghana.....	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	(2/)	0	28
Hong Kong.....	0	0	0	39	69	16	0	8	0	132
Indonesia.....	0	0	5	103	107	11	0	18	0	244
Ireland.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy.....	(2/)	0	(2/)	17	11	3	0	15	8	54
Jamaica.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	0	2	2	16	455	194	0	3	0	672
Korea, Republic of.....	0	11	27	270	353	239	0	17	22	939
Morocco.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Netherlands.....	1	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	1	3
Norway.....	0	0	0	0	2	(2/)	0	4	0	6
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	2	(2/)	0	0	0	2
Philippines.....	0	0	5	26	41	(2/)	0	4	0	111
Poland.....	0	8	0	24	0	0	0	1	1	34
Romania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore.....	0	0	(2/)	7	5	3	0	1	0	16
South Africa, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	6
Sweden.....	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	8	0	21
Switzerland.....	4	0	0	9	2	1	0	11	3	30
Thailand.....	0	0	7	24	33	4	0	6	0	74
United Kingdom.....	1	0	8	1	1	(2/)	0	(2/)	0	11
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	0	(2/)	0	0	0	0	(2/)
Others.....	3	0	0	156	24	8	0	10	8	209
Total.....	26	21	82	1,053	1,261	529	133	152	54	3,311

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8.--EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES COTTON BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

BY MONTHS, 1975/76 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Customs Districts number and name	: Aug	: Sept	: Oct	: Nov	: Dec	: Jan	: Feb	: March	: April	: May	: June	: July	: Total 2/
16 Charleston.....	1	(3/)	(3/)	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	4	2	25
19 Mobile.....	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	21
20 New Orleans.....	15	12	6	15	4	5	9	8	3	1	4	1	83
22 Galveston.....	105	95	73	64	70	74	24	170	97	101	112	67	1,052
27 Los Angeles.....	125	89	88	55	113	76	76	137	109	130	115	148	1,261
28 San Francisco....	35	41	41	27	33	51	19	55	57	66	57	47	529
38 Detroit.....	16	10	10	10	12	8	8	12	15	12	17	4	134
53 Houston.....	13	14	14	8	11	6	4	11	25	16	14	17	153
Others.....	24	1	3	4	3	3	3	0	1	4	5	2	53
Total.....	340	269	235	184	247	224	146	396	313	341	328	288	3,311

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Totals may not agree with Table 7, due to rounding. 3/ Less than 500 bales. Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9.--EXPORTS OF U.S. COTTON THROUGH ALL CUSTOMS DISTRICTS BY MONTHS,  
AVERAGE 1967-71, AND ANNUAL 1972-1975 1/  
(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Month	: Average : 1967-71	: 1972	: 1973	: 1974	: 1975
August.....	176	61	352	279	340
September.....	224	86	285	132	269
October.....	202	202	278	126	235
November.....	235	371	271	284	184
December.....	325	561	625	367	247
January.....	352	690	578	430	224
February.....	352	560	637	398	146
March.....	377	718	827	361	396
April.....	421	646	681	387	313
May.....	320	465	602	379	341
June.....	248	536	529	410	328
July.....	237	415	458	373	288
Total.....	3,469	5,311	6,123	3,926	3,311

1/ Season beginning August 1.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

## OTHER 1976 COTTON PUBLICATIONS

- FC 1-76    World Cotton Trade Declined  
          To 6-Year Low In 1974/75
- FC 2-76    Slippage Of U.S. Cotton Export  
          Volume Recorded In November
- FC 3-76    World Cotton Output Hit By Weather;  
          Mill Consumption Outlook Improves
- FC 4-76    U.S. Cotton Trade  
          Improved In December
- FC 5-76    U.S. Cotton Exports Sluggish  
          In First Half Of Marketing Year
- FC 6-76    U.S. Cotton Exports Slip,  
          Sales Rise In February
- FC 7-76    U.S. Cotton Exports  
          Show Upturn In March
- FC 8-76    Current Soviet Cotton Developments
- FC 9-76    World Cotton Consumption To Rise;  
          Tighter Supplies In Prospect
- FC 10-76   Brisk U.S. Cotton Exports  
          Continue During April
- FC 11-76   U.S. Cotton Exports Steady In May,  
          Continuing Brisk Pace Set In March
- FC 12-76   U.S. Cotton Exports Moved  
          At Brisk Pace During June
- FC 13-76   World Cotton Supply And Demand:  
          Stocks Plummet, Prices Rise
- FC 14-76   U.S. Cotton Exports Slacken  
          During July To 257,000 Bales



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FC 15-76

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cotton

FC 16-76  
October 1976

## NEW COTTON MARKETING YEAR BEGINS WITH MODERATE EXPORTS

U.S. cotton exports totaled 273,000 running bales in August, the first month of the 1976/77 market year. This level falls between the amounts registered in August in the 2 preceding years, and is slightly above the July 1976 total.

Asian destinations continued to dominate the export picture, taking 80 percent of August shipments. Japan, Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Hong Kong together took 175,000 of the 219,000 bales moving to Asia. Japan continued to edge out Korea as the leading recipient, a place it lost for 1975/76 as a whole, but regained during the year's closing months.

An increasing portion of U.S. cotton moved to

Europe and other non-Asian destinations during August although this share was only a quarter of Asia's. Europe took 31,000 bales, with Portugal taking 10,000 bales for the largest share. Other areas took 23,000 bales. The non-Asian share was 20 percent, well above its 13 percent share for all of 1975/76.

Export sales continued strong during the 4 weeks ending August 29, totaling nearly 475,000 bales, of which just under 60,000 bales were for 1977/78 shipment. As of September 19, the total export commitment for 1976/77 had reached 3.3 million bales, while that for the next marketing year stood at 202,000 bales. The USDA export projection for all of 1976/77 stands at 4.4 million + or - 300,000 bales (480 lb net).

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**U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION**  
(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					August
	1968/72	1973	1974	1975	1975	1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2	17	5	1	0	0
Bangladesh.....	23	92	48	138	0	0
China, People's Rep. of.....	108	820	289	8	0	0
China, Republic of.....	300	542	384	506	74	33
Hong Kong.....	138	356	73	126	6	30
India.....	149	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	194	223	72	233	41	9
Japan.....	753	1,312	957	646	27	54
Khmer, Republic of Cambodia..	8	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of (South)...	491	722	628	893	111	58
Malaysia.....	10	42	20	19	3	3
Pakistan.....	5	(1/)	1	2	(1/)	(1/)
Philippines.....	136	154	111	106	9	18
Singapore.....	7	39	25	15	1	1
Thailand.....	112	215	106	71	7	11
Vietnam, South.....	101	65	29	(1/)	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	3	5	2	0	0	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>4,604</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Belgium.....	41	29	39	11	2	1
France.....	71	81	65	23	2	1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	75	101	52	11	1	2
Italy.....	92	124	98	53	6	4
Netherlands.....	30	17	19	3	(1/)	0
United Kingdom.....	66	60	38	10	1	2
Other EC.....	4	2	5	0	0	2
<b>Sub-total EC.....</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Finland.....	4	11	21	4	(1/)	1
Greece.....	9	19	44	7	(1/)	0
Norway.....	4	11	7	6	(1/)	(1/)
Poland.....	51	30	22	32	0	0
Portugal.....	12	19	59	5	0	10
Romania.....	44	89	44	0	0	0
Spain.....	35	35	58	17	1	1
Sweden.....	32	40	34	21	1	1
Switzerland.....	40	78	58	29	3	6
Other Europe.....	12	2	6	2	1	0
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada.....	228	258	186	131	16	12
Chile.....	1	11	1	(1/)	0	(1/)
Colombia.....	(1/)	13	(1/)	(1/)	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere....	13	11	11	7	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>						
Algeria.....	18	4	4	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	3	0	(1/)	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	20	38	27	7	4
Morocco.....	23	26	20	3	(1/)	1
Nigeria.....	0	17	39	4	4	0
South Africa, Republic of....	11	28	5	6	0	0
Other Africa & Middle East...	7	6	23	2	1	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Total Value (Mil of Dol).....</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>

1/ Less than 500 bales.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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## WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION EDGES UP; SUPPLIES REMAIN TIGHT

### Summary

Preliminary worldwide cotton data for the 1976/77 season point to a significant gain in production, tighter supplies, reduced mill use, a downturn in trade, and strong competition from manmade fibers.

Prospective world cotton supplies this season of 83.0 million bales (480 lb net) are projected to be 3.7 million bales below the year-earlier level and nearly 7.8 million bales below the 1974/75 level.

Demand for cotton textile products expanded substantially in 1975/76, reflecting improvement in world economic conditions and a consumer preference toward natural fibers. This season, cotton utilization will be limited by tight supplies, relatively high prices for cotton compared with those for manmade fibers and cotton yarn, and a slow rate of economic recovery in some areas.

World cotton production in 1976/77 currently is forecast at 59.2 million bales, 4.0 million bales more than last season but 5.7 million less than the 1974/75 record of 64.9 million. Higher worldwide cotton prices relative to alternative crops prompted growers to increase global cotton acreage by 4 percent to 77.6 million acres.

An improvement in overall crop yields also will contribute to the jump in production. The 1976/77 world yield is estimated at 371 pounds per acre compared with last season's level of 356 pounds and the 1970/71-1974/75 average of 360 pounds. The U.S. crop, forecast at 9.9 million bales as of November 1, will account for 40 percent of the anticipated 4-million-bale increase in world output. Significant production gains also are forecast for the Soviet Union, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, and the Sudan.

Even with the upturn in production, cotton supplies will be tight this season because of the large

stock decline of last season. Strong cotton demand combined with a short crop resulted in a 7.7-million-bale reduction in world stocks during 1975/76. World cotton consumption in 1976/77 again is expected to exceed production, resulting in a further stock decline on the order of 2.9 million bales.

Tightening cotton supplies are likely to maintain cotton prices at a relatively high level in 1976/77 and constrain cotton use. World cotton consumption is estimated to fall 600,000 bales from last season's level to 62.5 million bales. Foreign use is projected to remain at the 1975/76 level of 55.9 million bales, with a modest increase in non-Communist exporting countries offset by a similar decline in non-Communist importing countries. In the United States, where manmade fibers are considerably cheaper than cotton, mills are expected to increase synthetic fiber consumption at the expense of cotton.

Sharply reduced stocks and the anticipated expansion of domestic consumption will limit exports from many foreign non-Communist countries. World trade may fall about 900,000 bales to around 17.5 million bales. The United States and the Soviet Union will be the only Northern Hemisphere countries with significant export availabilities during the remainder of this season, since a large portion of the smaller cotton supplies in traditional exporting countries already has been committed. Present estimates are that shipments from the United States will increase 1 million bales from the year-ago level to 4.3 million bales and represent a fourth of estimated world trade, up from 18 percent from the 1975/76 total.

World cotton prices advanced sharply during the March-July 1976 period but after peaking in July at nearly 94 cents for U.S. SM 1 1/16" in Northern Europe, weakened until the end of September. Since then, prices have risen about 5 cents per pound and

are approaching the July record. With the current cotton price, manmade fibers are highly competitive and some substitution for cotton has been reported. The trend in 1976/77 world cotton prices will depend in part on how tight supplies of cotton actually become and whether the popular fashion trend for natural fibers continues.

## World Production Rebounds

After dropping sharply in 1975/76, world cotton production is expected to rebound this season by over 7 percent to 59.2 million bales. The projected increase is the result of larger plantings (encouraged by the improving demand situation), stronger cotton prices relative to those of a year ago, and a recovery in yields from the low 1975/76 levels. The United States, the Soviet Union, South America, and Africa are expected to show the greatest recovery, while smaller gains are expected in the Middle East, Central America, and Mexico. Although growing conditions generally have been favorable, weather problems in several countries have reduced prospects from those anticipated earlier in the growing season.

In making their 1976/77 planting decisions, cotton producers responded to conditions that were the reverse of the situation faced a year earlier. Last season, cotton plantings were substantially reduced in reaction to both the decline in demand brought on by the textile recession and the heavy stocks carried over from the record 1974/75 cotton crop. The recovery of the world economy turned these factors around by driving textile demand up fast enough not only to absorb the price-depressing cotton stocks but also to push prices up high enough to make cotton attractive over alternative crops. The result has been a recovery in plantings equal to about half of the decline in 1975/76 from the record level of 1974/75. Harvested cotton area this season is expected to be up about 4 percent—just over 3 million acres—to 77.6 million acres.

Yields will account for the remaining 4 percent of the 8 percent increase in production. Although expected to decline marginally in the United States and more substantially in drought-stricken Central America, yields will increase in Turkey, Iran, Sudan, and the USSR. Availability of water for irrigation, improvement in seed quality, and favorable weather are among the factors responsible for improvements in various countries.

Among those regions looking for larger production, the biggest increase is expected in the United States, where nearly 1.6 million more bales may be harvested than last year. The other countries of the Western Hemisphere will account for an increase of almost 1 million bales, while African growers may produce about 650,000 bales more cotton than in

1975/76. Production in the Soviet Union is expected to rise 400,000 bales compared with the year-earlier outturn. Smaller increases are looked for in the Middle East, India, and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Even as plantings and yields increase in many areas, there are several countries where poor weather has dimmed prospects. In Nicaragua, a severe drought centering in Leon Province has reduced production by nearly 200,000 bales from what was anticipated at planting time. The same drought has affected other Central American countries, while lack of rain also has hurt some regions of Colombia. However, recent rains have helped these crops to recover slightly. In Pakistan, severe rains early in the season caused floods that inundated large areas and will reduce the harvest by perhaps 200,000 bales from earlier expectations. In other countries, including the United States, weather and other problems have caused some reductions in production estimates.

## Foreign Non-Communist Production

Cotton production in the foreign non-Communist world should rise in 1976/77 by 8 percent to around 25.5 million bales. While the major cause of the upturn in most countries was the attractive level of world prices, different factors have affected the production outlook in individual countries. Some of the conditions in the major cotton producing and exporting nations are outlined below:

In **Mexico** and **Central America**, a small net increase of about 85,000 bales is expected to result as increases in several countries offset the decline in drought-stricken Nicaragua.

In **Mexico**, cotton competes with high support prices for food crops. Even with the strong domestic demand, cotton outturn may be 950,000 bales, only 5 percent above last season's level and well below the average for the past 5 years. Hurricane Liza, which passed through the Sonora and Sinaloa areas, did little damage to cotton, since most of the crop had been harvested.

Favorable world prices and surpluses of other commodities encouraged larger cotton acreage in **Nicaragua** this year, but the disastrous drought will reduce production below last year's level. In **Guatemala** and **El Salvador**, the dry weather had less effect. In the former country, good crop land was diverted from other crops to cotton, and—assuming yields of last year's level—production of slightly over a half-million bales—up by around 70,000 bales—should result. In **El Salvador**, agrarian reform and unfavorable weather are serious concerns. A crop of about 300,000 bales—an increase of about 25,000 bales—should result from an area that increased about 10 percent over that of the previous year.

In most South American countries, production will increase substantially. Favorable procurement prices for raw cotton have been set by the Government of Argentina and this, coupled with strong export demand, should expand area by 20 percent. In Peru, the opening of new irrigation facilities in the area of the Piura and Chira river valleys will permit two cotton crops to be grown in the Piura area, which will account for much of the expected 55,000-bale-increase. Elsewhere in Peru, delayed procurement payments to Tanguis farmers and a 15 percent tax on cash crops will tend to limit cotton area.

Planting in south Brazil is expected to rise by as much as 30-40 percent in some areas, although the planting season is just starting. Domestic price levels rose sharply last season, and cotton currently is in great demand. The north Brazil crop, which has been harvested, appears to be near last season's level. Brazil's total production in 1976/77 could be about 2.25 million bales, nearly 25 percent above that of a year ago.

Higher 1976/77 producer prices encouraged substantially larger plantings in Colombia. Drought conditions have, however, persisted in the Magdalena area of the northern growing zone and the crop there has been seriously damaged. Although subsequent rains may have enabled some plants to revive, yields are likely to remain below levels of the earlier 1970's and a crop of no more than 725,000 bales is expected.

Most Middle Eastern cotton growers expect slightly larger crops, although some of the increase will be offset by a decline in Syria. The largest growth has taken place in Iran, where an area increase of 8 percent may lead to production of 750,000 bales, some 60,000 bales more than in 1975/76. Higher prices have stimulated the area increase, while adequate water for irrigation and generally good weather account for the marginal increase in yields. Turkey expects a moderate increase in outturn to about 2.2 million bales, from area significantly below last year's. While disappointing price levels and rains led to lower plantings and an unfavorable beginning to the growing season, later weather led to indications of higher yields.

Greek growers did not expand cotton area as much as anticipated because of delays in announcement of support prices. Rains and low temperatures early in the growing season delayed the crop and lower yields suggest production will be around 600,000 bales—about the same as last year. In Israel, high water and chemical costs limited area increases to 5 percent, and the crop has been heavily infested by insects. Production is expected to be only a little above the 225,000 bales produced in 1975/76.

India and Pakistan should record moderate increases in cotton production this year. In India, late sowings and scattered flooding have failed to damage prospects for a crop estimated at 5.7 million bales,

about 2 percent higher than in 1975/76. At the beginning of the season, Pakistan had planned for substantially greater area in order to take advantage of strong cotton prices. Fertilizer at lower prices and new seed varieties also were made available. In June and July, however, heavy rains led to flooding that severely hurt the crop in the Sind and Punjab areas, and September rains did further damage. The present outlook is for a crop of 2.4 million bales, about 2 percent above the low 1975/76 outturn.

In Africa, recovery in the Sudan to around 825,000 bales is expected after last year's substantial decline. Area devoted to extra-long staple cotton in Sudan will increase only moderately, but more expansion will occur in regions devoted to medium staples. Production in Egypt is expected to remain at the 1975/76 level of almost 1.8 million bales.

Prospects also are improving in other African countries. After a disastrous year in 1975/76, larger plantings and changes in Government policy should enable Tanzania to increase cotton production by about 60 percent to a near-normal level of 310,000 bales. Many countries of West Africa may resume growth trends as they recover from the affects of the Sahel drought. These include Chad, which may reach record production of 325,000 bales, as well as Mali, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast. The total increase of these franc-zone countries could be as much as 100,000 bales, bringing their total production to 800,000 bales. Further south, the Republic of South Africa's cotton production should rise above the 1975/76 level, which was drastically reduced by flooding late in the season.

### Communist Countries

The Soviet Union again is likely to be the world's largest cotton producer with an outturn currently estimated at 12.5 million bales, 3 percent above last season's crop but some 400,000 bales below the 1974/75 record of 12.9 million bales. Weather improved over that of last year and water was more plentiful. The slight damage to cotton irrigation systems that resulted from the earthquake in Uzbekistan last spring was not severe enough to affect the size of the crop. Cold, showery weather early in October and frost in some areas may have had some adverse effect on the crop. However, recent statements in the Soviet press indicate that procurements are ahead of last year's and a bumper crop is expected.

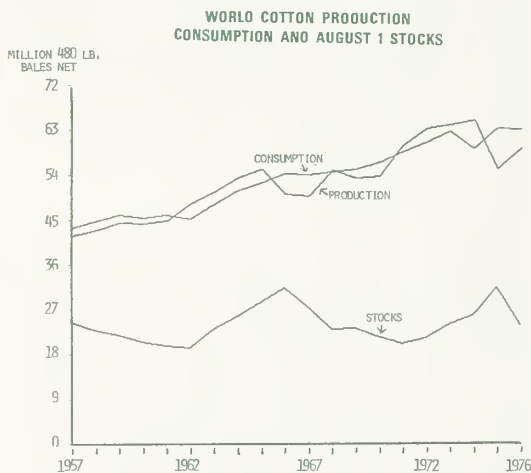
The cotton crop in the People's Republic of China may improve slightly over last season's to around 11.2 million bales. This estimate, which projects an increase of about 2 percent, is based on indications that field work was not significantly impaired by the earthquake last summer and assumes that the current

political situation will not interfere with the harvest. Cotton plantings, estimated at around 12.2 million acres, are believed to be slightly higher this year and weather has been generally favorable.

### U.S. Production Up Sharply

The November 1 crop forecast placed U.S. cotton production at 9.9 million bales—an increase of 19 percent over the 1975/76 level but less than estimates made earlier in the season. After October 1, parts of west Texas and Oklahoma experienced freezing temperatures, reducing prospects below earlier expectations.

The rapidly rising price levels early in the year led American farmers to expand area significantly. Harvested area for 1976/77 is estimated at 10.9 million acres, an increase of 24 percent over that of 1975/76. The largest expansion in area came in Texas, California, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Growing conditions have varied from excellent in the Far West to below average in the Delta region, where cold and dry weather has resulted in smaller-than-normal plant and boll sizes. As a result of these difficulties, yields are expected to decline marginally.



### Consumption

World cotton consumption in 1976/77 is currently forecast to fall 600,000 bales from the record 1975/76 level of 63.1 million bales. Prospects for a tight 1976/77 world cotton supply, relatively high cotton prices, and strong manmade fiber competition will limit the potential consumption of cotton. Consumption also is being held back by sluggishness in consumer demand for textiles. Foreign mill intake is expected to be unchanged from last season's 55.9

million bales. Cotton consumption in the United States is estimated to fall 600,000 bales from the 7.2 million bales used in 1975/76.

At the start of the 1976/77 season, foreign cotton consumption was forecast to parallel the projected upturn in economic recovery. However, reduced cotton production estimates in some countries have further tightened supplies. After the upswing in cotton prices during the second half of 1975/76, foreign spinners reported difficulties selling yarns at remunerative rates relative to rising cotton values. However, since many mills have contracted forward a good portion of mill requirements through the end of calendar 1976, a drop in cotton use is not expected to occur until early 1977. The demand for cotton textiles still remains good in most markets, but synthetic fibers currently are priced substantially lower than cotton in most countries.

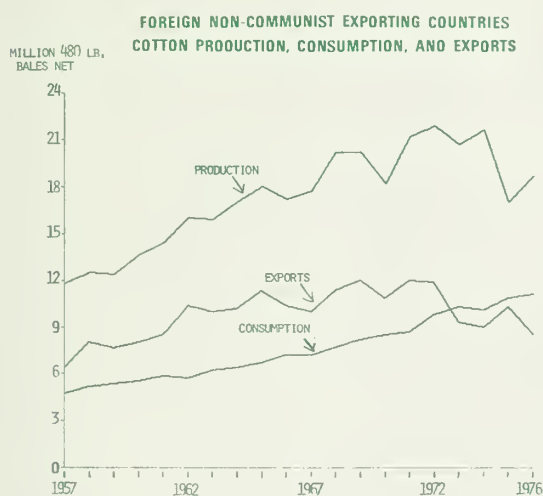
Current data indicate an increase of around 200,000 bales in 1976/77 cotton consumption in foreign non-Communist exporting countries and a decline by the same amount in foreign non-Communist importing countries. Overall cotton utilization in most exporting countries is expected to remain at around the level of a year ago with the exception of Turkey and Greece, where significant gains again are expected. Some of these traditional cotton exporting countries have expanded textile facilities to meet rising domestic requirements and earn more foreign exchange through the export of textile products. Consequently, an increasing portion of cotton production in these countries is being processed domestically and a smaller portion is being exported as raw cotton.

Many foreign non-Communist importing countries may be unable to maintain mill intake at the same rate as a year ago under the expected market situation. In addition, the rate of economic growth again will play a major role in demand for cotton. The economies of Japan and West Germany are steadily improving from the recession of 1974/75 and early 1975/76; however, the growth of the U.S. economy in second- and third-quarter 1976 was below that of the first quarter.

Last season, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of China combined to register a consumption gain of almost 800,000 bales from their 1974/75 total. Although the textile industry in these countries is expanding, cotton use in 1976/77 is expected to be limited by tighter cotton availabilities. Cotton consumption in Japan should rise modestly this season as economic conditions in the domestic economy improve. West European countries expect little, if any, improvement in domestic textile activity if relatively low-priced textile imports continue to expand their market shares. Currency fluctuations and rising production costs also may hinder mill activity in this area.

Consumption of cotton by Communist countries is forecast at the 1975/76 level of 24.8 million bales. The Soviet Union is expected to expand cotton mill use by almost 100,000 bales; however, lower consumption in the PRC is expected to offset that gain.

Attractive prices for manmade fibers relative to cotton will cause U.S. mills to use more of the less expensive fiber in 1976/77. Mill-delivered cotton prices were around 50 percent above synthetic fiber prices in October. The rate of fiber substitution is not expected to accelerate until the second half of the current season. Sluggishness in the growth of the U.S. economy and continued imports of low-priced textile products also will adversely affect the rate of U.S. cotton consumption. Mills are extremely inventory-conscious and will take steps to slow raw material intake if stocks begin to accumulate.



## Trade

World cotton trade in 1976/77 is forecast to fall to around 17.5 million bales from the 18.4 million bales shipped last season. This decline reflects a sharp reduction in export availabilities in many foreign non-Communist exporting countries. Shipments from these countries currently are forecast to drop 1.8 million bales from 1975/76 deliveries of 10.3 million bales. A sharp increase in U.S. exports plus a continued expansion in trade from the Soviet Union should offset some of this large decline. The United States and the Soviet Union are expected to account for nearly half of total world trade this season, compared with almost 40 percent in 1975/76.

While cotton production is expected to rebound in many foreign non-Communist exporting countries this season, carryover stocks on August 1 were down markedly. Encouraged by export incentives and improved cotton demand, a large portion of 1975/76

cotton supplies were utilized to satisfy enlarged international and domestic needs. Export subsidies will not be continued this season. Projected 1976/77 exports from these countries represent 48 percent of estimated world trade, compared with 56 percent last season and the 1969/70-1973/74 average of 60 percent. The most significant fall in 1976/77 exports will occur in Turkey. Reductions also are anticipated in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Pakistan.

Based on larger cotton production, cotton exports from the Soviet Union are forecast at 4.0 million bales, 300,000 bales more than estimated 1975/76 exports. This would represent 23 percent of projected world trade, compared with 15 percent 5 years ago. Larger production in recent years helped the USSR expand its market share in Western Europe and Japan while still supplying over 60 percent of East European cotton demand.

The greatest factor limiting import demand in 1976/77 will be the level of world cotton prices and supplies. Buyers during the first quarter of 1976/77 were cautious as cotton prices moved erratically and were not profitable relative to yarn values. Because of the anticipated relatively tight supply situation, re-exports from Japan and Western Europe are likely to be considerably lower than the 425,000 bales reexported a year ago.

Continued economic recovery, expansion of foreign textile activity, attractive prices, and a reduction in foreign export availabilities should strengthen demand for U.S. cotton abroad. Exports from the United States in 1976/77 are forecast to jump 30 percent from those of last season to 4.3 million bales. The U.S. share of world exports would then rise from the low 18 percent of a year earlier to 25 percent in 1976/77. U.S. export sales picked up starting in January 1976, when foreign stocks were worked down and foreign prices rose to U.S. levels. On August 1, 1976, the U.S. export commitment totaled 2.8 million running bales compared with the August 1, 1975, commitment of 1.9 million running bales. As of mid-October, the export commitment had risen to 3.3 million running bales or 77 percent of the USDA export projections.

## Stocks

World cotton stocks on August 1, 1976, are estimated at 23.8 million bales, 7.7 million below the year-earlier level. The major decline occurred in the United States and the foreign non-Communist exporting countries, with importing countries showing only a small decrease. With the 1976/77 supply some 3 million bales below the 1975/76 level and demand expected to continue strong, stocks are likely to be reduced further to about 20.9 million bales by August 1, 1977.

Payment of export subsidies by some exporting countries to encourage movement of cotton and a greater-than-expected recovery in textile demand during 1975/76 were the chief factors in the drawdown of stocks. Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Mexico, and Argentina had much smaller stocks on August 1, 1976. U.S. stocks declined 2 million bales during 1975/76 and an additional drawdown of about 0.7 million is projected for 1976/77.

With the large quantity of cotton sold forward on August 1, the stock level was adequate to cover consumption until the Northern Hemisphere crop is marketed. The situation is expected to tighten next spring and the Southern Hemisphere crops will be watched with great interest. If the production expansion that is expected occurs, it will help ease the pressure on stocks until next season's Northern Hemisphere crop is harvested. While there may be short supplies for certain types of cotton and specific countries may run low on supply, the stock level projected for August 1, 1977, appears adequate to cover needs until the 1977 Northern Hemisphere crop is harvested.

### Prices; Manmade Fibers

Cotton prices on international markets fluctuated at historically high levels for most of the summer before turning mildly upward in late September. Prices retained most of the gains made during the March-July period of strong advance. Behind the relative stability of prices during July-September are two factors that maintained a rough balance: On the one hand, supplies have remained relatively tight, while on the other spinners have been unable to sell yarns at prices commensurate with the cost of replacement cotton. The continued firmness of cotton prices has enabled manmade fibers to achieve a significant price advantage over cotton, although they, too, have edged up in price over the past few months.

Cotton price movements in European and Asian markets have been similar over the past few months. After falling several cents from the levels of early July, prices fluctuated before showing a mild upturn in late September and early October. In northern Europe by mid-October, prices for U.S. SM 1 1/16" cottons had risen by 5 cents over early September levels and were higher than at any time since July. The Cotton Outlook "A" Index, an average c.i.f. price for the five lowest asking quotes of 10 growths considered appropriate for spinning medium-count yarns, had moved within about 5 cents of its July high as a result of 3 successive weeks of increases. In Bremen, prices moved more narrowly through August and September, but showed the same upturn in early October. The market in Osaka has shown less volatility than the Western markets. After topping out several cents below European highs, a mild retreat in price levels carried through early September. Since then the price of U.S. SM 1 1/16": (California/Arizona)—the only quality for which quotations have been continually available—has moved steadily upward. The advance totaled 7 cents by early October.

The continued strength manifested by cotton prices has enabled manmade fibers to remain comparatively less expensive despite price advances of their own. In Japan, price increases for polyester have averaged 1.5 cents for the July-October period. In Germany, the increase between late June and late September was about 1 cent for both domestic and imported polyester staple. Under these circumstances, polyester and the less expensive rayon fibers are highly competitive, and there are some reports of substitution for cotton. The extent to which this is taking place is limited, however, by both the continued style popularity of cotton and the inability of many mills to convert easily and rapidly to spinning of noncotton fibers.

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Foreign statistics in this circular are based on data available through October. U.S. statistics include the November 1, 1976, area and production estimates.

TABLE 1.  
COTTON: WORLD STOCKS, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS BY AREAS,  
SEASONS BEGINNING AUGUST 1  
(In million bales of 480 lb net)

Item and area	: 1968/69:	: 1969/70:	: 1970/71:	: 1971/72:	: 1972/73:	: 1973/74:	: 1974/75:	: 1975/76:	: 1976/77
	: Prelim-:	: Esti-:	: inary:	: mated:	: cast				
<b>Beginning stocks</b>									
United States.....	6.6	6.5	5.8	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.7
Foreign non-Communist....									
Exporting countries....	5.0	6.3	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.6	8.0	11.0	7.0
Importing countries....	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.0
Communist countries.....	4.4	4.0	3.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	7.6	8.3	7.1
Foreign total.....	16.1	16.5	15.5	15.7	17.8	19.8	22.1	25.8	20.1
World total 1/.....	22.7	23.0	21.4	20.0	21.1	24.1	25.9	31.5	23.8
<b>Production</b>									
United States.....	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.5	13.7	13.0	11.5	8.3	9.9
Foreign non-Communist....									
Exporting countries....	20.2	20.2	18.2	21.2	21.9	20.7	21.6	17.0	18.7
Importing countries....	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.8
Communist countries.....	17.5	17.0	19.9	21.2	21.1	23.6	24.5	23.2	23.8
Foreign total.....	43.8	43.1	43.4	49.4	49.5	51.0	53.4	46.9	49.3
World total.....	54.7	53.2	53.6	59.8	63.2	64.0	64.9	55.2	59.2
<b>Consumption 2/</b>									
United States.....	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.5	5.9	7.2	6.6
Foreign non-Communist....									
Exporting countries....	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.8	11.0
Importing countries....	19.0	19.2	18.9	19.4	19.7	20.7	18.7	20.3	20.0
Communist countries.....	19.4	19.6	20.5	22.1	22.9	24.0	24.4	24.8	24.8
Foreign total.....	46.0	46.8	47.7	50.1	52.4	54.9	53.1	55.9	55.9
World total.....	54.4	54.9	55.9	58.3	60.2	62.4	59.0	63.1	62.5
<b>Exports</b>									
United States.....	2.8	2.9	3.9	3.4	5.3	6.1	3.9	3.3	4.3
Foreign non-Communist 3/:									
Exporting countries....	11.4	12.0	10.9	12.0	11.9	9.3	9.0	10.3	8.5
Importing countries....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5
Communist countries.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1
Foreign total.....	14.2	14.8	13.8	15.3	15.4	13.4	13.3	15.1	13.1
World total.....	17.0	17.6	17.7	18.6	20.7	19.5	17.3	18.4	17.5

1/ Excludes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 2/ Does not include destroyed or unaccounted. 3/ Includes small quantities reexported.

Foreign total is actual world total minus United States. Components may not add due to rounding.  
FAS Cotton Division, FCA; November 11, 1976

TABLE 2.  
COTTON: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES. AVERAGE 1970-74, ANNUAL 1975 AND 1976 1/

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	AVE. 1970-74	AREA 1975	1976 3/	AVE. 1970-74	YIELD 1975	1976 3/	AVE. 1970-74	PRODUCTION 2/	1975	1976 3/
	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	THOUSAND ACRES	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES	THOUSAND BALES
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>										
EL SALVADOR	199	185	206	756	708	699	313	273	300	
GUATEMALA	221	208	245	909	1,062	1,038	418	460	530	
HONDURAS	16	11	25	498	611	480	17	14	25	
MEXICO	1,186	580	620	700	746	735	1,730	902	950	
NICARAGUA	346	355	400	693	690	540	500	510	450	
UNITED STATES	12,030	8,796	10,914	470	453	435	11,777	8,302	9,891	
OTHER	87	89	90	101	102	112	18	19	21	
TOTAL	14,084	10,224	12,500	504	492	467	14,774	10,480	12,167	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>										
ARGENTINA	1,082	1,022	1,235	242	287	286	546	611	735	
BOLIVIA	112	70	75	445	343	448	104	50	70	
BRAZIL	5,865	4,485	5,000	218	193	216	2,669	1,800	2,250	
COLOMBIA	622	620	765	473	429	455	613	554	725	
ECUADOR	60	85	67	232	248	215	29	44	30	
PARAGUAY	181	260	375	223	277	288	84	150	225	
PERU	356	290	335	499	488	501	370	295	350	
VENEZUELA	179	151	124	306	321	325	114	101	84	
OTHER	2	1	1	240	480	480	1	1	1	
TOTAL	8,460	6,984	7,977	257	248	269	4,530	3,606	4,470	
<b>EUROPE:</b>										
BULGARIA	92	94	88	315	383	382	61	75	70	
GREECE	361	335	365	732	853	789	550	595	600	
ITALY	10	12	12	259	360	360	6	9	9	
SPAIN	246	185	125	467	441	488	239	170	125	
YUGOSLAVIA	25	15	15	276	288	288	15	9	9	
OTHER	65	85	95	244	254	253	33	45	50	
TOTAL	800	726	700	542	597	592	904	903	863	
U.S.S.R.	6,859	7,220	7,290	803	804	823	11,480	12,100	12,500	
<b>AFRICA:</b>										
ANGOLA	201	130	150	289	185	240	121	50	75	
CAMEROON	205	131	200	156	231	240	67	87	100	
CENT AFRICAN REP	323	250	334	122	96	115	82	50	80	
CHAD	710	740	750	131	195	208	193	300	325	
EGYPT	1,602	1,400	1,400	678	600	600	2,261	1,750	1,750	
KENYA	115	175	185	103	69	78	25	25	30	
MALAWI	104	100	100	140	144	125	30	30	26	
MOROCCO	42	43	30	356	201	240	31	18	15	
MOZAMBIQUE	865	700	700	104	137	137	187	200	200	
NIGERIA	876	900	900	104	141	155	190	265	290	
RHODESIA	250	225	220	407	395	382	212	185	175	
SOMALI REPUBLIC	34	30	30	111	96	96	8	6	6	
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF	148	168	215	385	329	413	119	115	185	
SUDAN	1,227	1,170	1,100	412	205	360	1,052	500	825	
TANZANIA	656	575	925	225	161	161	326	193	310	
UGANDA	2,173	1,370	1,000	64	49	48	290	140	100	
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	430	371	500	103	53	53	93	41	55	
OTHER	1,066	1,340	1,397	238	259	268	528	723	779	
TOTAL	11,066	9,868	10,136	252	228	252	5,814	4,678	5,326	
<b>ASIA:</b>										
AFGHANISTAN	168	200	200	369	360	372	129	150	155	
BURMA	415	490	500	75	69	72	65	70	75	
CHINA, PEOPLES REP	12,000	12,000	12,200	419	440	441	10,480	11,000	11,200	
INDIA	19,040	18,500	18,000	138	145	152	5,466	5,600	5,700	
IRAN	818	720	780	507	460	462	863	690	750	
IRAQ	120	150	160	236	160	210	59	50	70	
ISRAEL	89	100	105	991	1,080	1,051	183	225	230	
KOREA, REP OF	34	27	27	269	249	249	19	14	14	
PAKISTAN	4,741	4,600	4,600	299	246	250	2,949	2,360	2,400	
PHILIPPINES	- - -	2	12	- -	480	400	- - -	2	10	
SOUTHERN YEMEN	35	40	40	254	360	420	21	30	35	
SYRIA	566	514	475	601	679	707	708	727	700	
THAILAND	132	150	170	355	320	339	98	100	120	
TURKEY	1,725	1,655	1,450	659	640	728	2,368	2,205	2,200	
OTHER	128	144	149	206	250	284	55	75	88	
TOTAL	40,014	39,292	38,868	281	285	293	23,463	23,298	23,747	
<b>OCEANIA:</b>										
AUSTRALIA	87	73	79	804	809	790	146	123	130	
TOTAL	87	73	79	804	809	790	146	123	130	
TOTAL FOREIGN NONCOMMUNIST	50,259	46,127	46,893	260	246	261	27,262	23,646	25,467	
TOTAL COMMUNIST	19,081	19,464	19,743	555	573	580	22,072	23,240	23,845	
WORLD TOTAL	81,369	74,387	77,550	360	356	368	61,111	55,188	59,203	

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb net.

3/ Preliminary

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
November 11, 1976

TABLE 3.  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRES	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS AMOUNTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN: THOUSAND	CON- SUMPTION 480LB 8ALE	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
CANADA.....	--	--	32	--	250	282	250	--	--	32
CHILE.....	--	--	42	--	138	180	135	--	--	45
COSTA RICA.....	4	239	4	2	8	14	7	--	4	3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	30	80	1	5	--	6	5	--	--	1
ECUADOR.....	85	248	21	44	--	65	37	--	15	13
HAITI.....	40	60	1	5	3	9	8	--	--	1
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.....	5	191	3	2	9	14	11	--	--	3
PANAMA.....	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	--	--
URUGUAY.....	1	480	3	1	17	21	18	--	--	3
VENEZUELA.....	151	321	106	101	3	210	109	--	30	71
TOTAL.....	316	243	213	160	432	805	584	--	49	172
WESTERN EUROPE:										
AUSTRIA.....	--	--	24	--	90	114	85	--	--	29
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	--	--	26	--	175	201	175	--	4	22
DENMARK.....	--	--	4	--	9	13	9	--	--	4
FINLAND.....	--	--	15	--	55	70	51	--	--	19
FRANCE.....	--	--	247	--	1,111	1,358	950	32	75	301
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.....	--	--	352	--	1,040	1,392	955	--	65	372
IRELAND.....	--	--	15	--	26	41	24	--	--	17
ITALY.....	12	360	315	9	780	1,104	850	--	--	254
NETHERLANDS.....	--	--	26	--	168	194	150	--	--	44
NORWAY.....	--	--	1	--	10	11	9	--	--	2
PORTUGAL.....	--	--	125	--	477	602	470	--	--	132
SPAIN.....	185	441	243	170	400	813	555	--	--	258
SWEDEN.....	--	--	37	--	32	69	29	1	--	39
SWITZERLAND.....	--	--	115	--	215	330	190	--	10	130
UNITED KINGDOM.....	--	--	205	--	582	787	550	--	25	212
YUGOSLAVIA.....	15	288	59	9	505	573	480	--	--	93
TOTAL.....	212	425	1,809	188	5,675	7,672	5,532	33	179	1,928
ASIA:										
BANGLADESH.....	15	128	36	4	150	190	145	10	--	35
BURMA.....	490	68	19	70	--	89	70	--	--	19
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	2	479	440	2	940	1,382	920	--	--	462
HONG KONG.....	--	--	218	--	1,250	1,468	1,070	--	--	398
INDIA.....	18,500	145	1,811	5,600	200	7,611	6,150	--	330	1,131
JAPAN.....	--	--	1,194	--	3,220	4,414	2,950	235	250	979
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	--	--	3	--	3	6	5	--	--	1
KOREA, REP OF.....	27	248	121	14	1,025	1,160	920	--	--	240
PHILIPPINES.....	2	479	15	2	160	177	150	--	--	27
THAILAND.....	150	320	90	100	370	560	390	23	--	147
SINGAPORE.....	--	--	19	--	169	188	100	--	58	30
SRI LANKA (CEYLON).....	1	480	5	1	25	31	27	--	--	4
CYPRUS.....	1	480	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	--
INDONESIA.....	20	360	108	15	350	473	375	--	--	98
LEBANON.....	--	--	3	--	25	28	25	--	--	3
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	15	--	80	95	77	--	--	18
VIENTIANE SOUTH.....	--	--	10	--	50	60	50	--	--	10
TOTAL.....	19,208	145	4,107	5,809	8,018	17,934	13,426	268	638	3,602
AFRICA:										
ETHIOPIA.....	350	150	29	110	2	141	90	--	10	41
GHANA.....	30	207	11	13	50	74	60	--	--	14
MOROCCO.....	43	200	20	18	55	93	70	--	6	17
SOUTH AFRICA.....	168	328	143	115	78	336	268	--	7	61
ALGERIA.....	10	143	2	3	37	42	35	--	2	5
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	45	714	39	67	37	108	50	--	7	51
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	30	95	10	6	2	18	8	--	--	10
TUNISIA.....	--	--	2	--	36	38	35	--	--	3
TOTAL.....	676	235	256	332	262	850	616	--	32	202
OCEANIA:										
AUSTRALIA.....	73	808	146	123	40	309	120	--	50	139
TOTAL.....	73	808	146	123	40	309	120	--	50	139
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	20,485	154	6,531	6,612	14,427	27,570	20,278	301	948	6,043
COMMUNIST:										
BULGARIA.....	94	392	113	75	270	458	340	--	--	118
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	12,000	440	3,400	11,000	700	15,100	12,400	--	200	2,500
CUBA.....	10	240	33	5	90	128	95	--	--	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	--	--	115	--	495	610	500	--	--	110
GERMANY, DEM. REP.....	--	--	120	--	400	520	400	--	--	120
HUNGARY.....	--	--	155	--	350	505	355	--	--	150
ROMANIA.....	--	--	120	--	695	815	725	--	--	90
ALBANIA.....	15	319	125	10	505	640	495	--	--	145
KOREA NORTH.....	70	239	7	35	--	42	35	--	--	7
VIENTIANE NORTH.....	20	120	55	5	155	215	160	--	--	55
TOTAL.....	12,244	436	4,247	11,140	3,705	19,092	15,560	--	200	3,332
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES...	32,729	260	10,778	17,752	18,132	46,662	35,838	301	1,148	9,375

TABLE 3a.  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1975 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRES	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION	CON- SUMPTION	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
*****AMOUNTS IN: THOUSAND BALE*****										
NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:.....										
ARGENTINA.....	1,022	286	837	611	17	1,465	533	23	388	521
BOLIVIA.....	70	342	43	50	--	93	25	--	40	28
BRAZIL.....	4,485	192	1,888	1,800	5	3,693	1,929	--	400	1,364
COLOMBIA.....	620	428	145	554	6	705	315	5	302	83
EL SALVADOR.....	185	708	189	273	4	466	70	--	321	75
GUATEMALA.....	208	1,061	63	460	--	523	69	--	407	47
HONDURAS.....	11	610	14	14	13	41	13	9	14	5
MEXICO.....	580	746	1,291	902	1	2,194	808	--	475	911
NICARAGUA.....	355	689	98	510	--	608	26	--	520	62
PARAGUAY.....	260	276	40	150	--	210	25	--	130	55
PERU.....	290	488	470	295	--	765	137	--	210	418
TOTAL.....	8,086	333	5,098	5,619	46	10,763	3,950	37	3,207	3,569
AFRICA:.....										
ANGOLA.....	130	184	108	50	--	158	15	--	25	118
BENIN.....	125	230	12	60	--	72	3	--	55	14
CAMEROON.....	181	230	10	87	--	97	25	--	65	7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	250	96	28	50	--	78	5	--	45	28
CHAD.....	740	194	46	300	--	346	8	--	290	48
EGYPT.....	1,400	600	674	1,750	--	2,424	1,070	--	800	554
IVORY COAST.....	163	353	15	120	--	135	50	--	65	20
KENYA.....	175	68	16	25	22	63	45	--	6	12
MALAWI.....	100	144	8	30	--	38	12	--	20	6
MALI.....	216	377	8	170	--	178	25	--	145	8
MOZAMBIQUE.....	700	137	60	200	--	260	25	--	175	60
NIGER.....	50	144	2	15	--	17	8	--	7	2
NIGERIA.....	900	141	142	265	35	442	270	--	--	172
RHODESIA.....	225	394	90	185	--	275	55	--	120	100
SENEGAL.....	98	352	10	72	--	82	25	--	45	12
SUDAN.....	1,170	205	1,459	500	--	1,959	80	--	1,000	879
TANZANIA.....	575	161	110	193	--	303	79	--	108	116
TOGO.....	35	246	4	18	--	22	3	--	15	4
UGANDA.....	1,370	49	32	140	--	172	45	--	103	24
UPPER VOLTA.....	198	167	15	69	--	84	4	--	65	15
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	371	53	60	41	--	101	69	--	--	32
ZAMBIA.....	20	143	1	6	6	13	12	--	--	1
TOTAL.....	9,192	226	2,910	4,346	63	7,319	1,933	--	3,154	2,232
ASIA:.....										
AFGHANISTAN.....	200	360	44	150	--	194	70	--	70	54
IRAN.....	720	460	256	690	--	946	430	--	430	86
ISRAEL.....	100	1,080	37	225	--	262	110	5	120	27
PAKISTAN.....	4,600	246	528	2,360	--	2,888	2,200	--	450	238
SYRIA.....	514	678	162	727	--	889	190	--	467	232
TURKEY.....	1,655	639	1,560	2,205	--	3,765	1,330	46	2,155	234
IRAQ.....	150	160	22	50	55	127	100	--	10	17
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	360	2	30	--	32	1	--	30	1
YEMEN.....	50	355	15	37	--	52	10	--	30	12
TOTAL.....	8,029	387	2,626	6,474	55	9,155	4,441	51	3,762	901
WESTERN EUROPE:.....										
GREECE.....	335	852	321	595	64	980	505	23	140	312
TOTAL.....	335	852	321	595	64	980	505	23	140	312
TOTAL										
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST...	25,642	318	10,955	17,034	228	28,217	10,829	111	10,263	7,014
UNITED STATES.....	8,796	453	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	-140	3,311	3,681
U.S.S.R.....	7,220	804	4,060	12,100	500	16,660	9,200	--	3,700	3,760
TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES...	41,658	431	20,723	37,436	820	58,979	27,279	-29	17,274	14,455
WCRO TOTAL.....	74,387	356	31,501	55,188	18,952	105,641	63,117	272	18,422	23,830
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL...	46,127	246	17,486	23,646	14,655	55,787	31,107	412	11,211	13,057
COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	19,464	573	8,307	23,240	4,205	35,752	24,760	--	3,900	7,092

1/ Season beginning August 1.

FAS Cotton Division, FCA  
November 11, 1976

TABLE 4.  
COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1976 1/

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS AMOUNTS	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION IN: THOUSAND	CON- SUMPTION 480LB BALE	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
NET IMPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:.....										
CANADA.....	--	--	32	--	250	282	250	--	--	32
CHILE.....	--	--	45	--	130	175	130	--	--	45
COSTA RICA.....	5	287	3	3	8	14	7	--	3	4
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	30	80	1	5	--	6	5	--	--	1
Ecuador.....	67	214	13	30	--	43	40	--	--	3
HAITI.....	40	71	1	6	3	10	9	--	--	1
LEEWARD-WINDWARD IS.....	5	191	3	2	10	15	12	--	--	3
PANAMA.....	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	--	--	--
URUGUAY.....	1	480	3	1	18	22	19	--	--	3
VENEZUELA.....	124	325	71	84	4	159	119	--	--	40
TOTAL.....	272	231	172	131	427	730	595	--	3	132
WESTERN EUROPE:.....										
AUSTRIA.....	--	--	29	--	85	114	90	--	--	24
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	--	--	22	--	150	172	150	--	--	22
DENMARK.....	--	--	4	--	15	19	15	--	--	4
FINLAND.....	--	--	19	--	50	69	50	--	--	19
FRANCE.....	--	--	301	--	900	1,201	900	20	55	226
GERMANY, FEDERAL REP.....	--	--	372	--	950	1,322	920	--	45	357
IRELAND.....	--	--	17	--	20	27	20	--	--	17
ITALY.....	12	360	254	9	800	1,063	800	--	--	263
NETHERLANDS.....	--	--	44	--	140	184	140	--	--	44
NORWAY.....	--	--	2	--	10	12	10	--	--	2
PORTUGAL.....	--	--	132	--	450	582	480	--	--	102
SPAIN.....	125	480	258	125	325	708	525	--	--	183
SWEDEN.....	--	--	39	--	30	69	30	--	--	39
SWITZERLAND.....	--	--	130	--	200	330	210	--	10	110
UNITED KINGDOM.....	--	--	212	--	500	712	500	--	10	202
YUGOSLAVIA.....	15	288	93	9	480	582	480	--	--	102
TOTAL.....	152	451	1,928	143	5,105	7,176	5,320	20	120	1,716
ASIA:.....										
BANGLADESH.....	15	128	35	4	130	169	155	--	--	14
BURMA.....	500	72	19	75	--	54	75	--	--	19
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	2	479	462	2	800	1,264	820	--	--	444
HONG KONG.....	--	--	398	--	900	1,298	1,050	--	--	248
INDIA.....	18,000	152	1,131	5,700	500	7,331	6,250	--	180	901
JAPAN.....	--	--	979	--	3,325	4,304	2,975	220	130	979
KHMER REP (CAMBODIA).....	--	--	1	--	5	6	5	--	--	1
KOREA, REP OF.....	27	248	240	14	875	1,129	875	--	--	254
PHILIPPINES.....	12	399	27	10	135	172	135	--	--	37
THAILAND.....	170	338	147	120	325	592	425	30	--	137
SINGAPORE.....	--	--	30	--	130	160	100	--	30	30
SRI LANKA (CEYLON).....	1	480	4	1	30	35	30	--	--	5
CYPRUS.....	1	480	1	1	2	3	2	--	--	1
INDONESIA.....	20	480	98	20	300	418	335	--	--	83
LEBANON.....	--	--	3	--	10	13	10	--	--	3
MALAYSIA.....	--	--	18	--	70	88	70	--	--	18
TOTAL.....	18,748	152	3,592	5,947	7,537	17,076	13,312	250	340	3,174
AFRICA:.....										
ETHIOPIA.....	350	150	41	110	--	151	95	--	15	41
GHANA.....	50	201	14	21	45	80	65	--	--	15
MOROCCO.....	30	240	17	15	70	102	80	--	5	17
SOUTH AFRICA.....	215	413	61	185	150	396	295	--	--	101
ALGERIA.....	10	143	5	3	40	48	37	--	2	9
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	47	714	51	70	--	121	55	--	8	58
SOMALI REPUBLIC.....	30	95	10	6	2	18	8	--	--	10
TUNISIA.....	--	--	3	--	38	41	35	--	--	6
TOTAL.....	732	268	202	410	345	957	670	--	30	257
OCEANIA:.....										
AUSTRALIA.....	79	789	139	130	20	289	150	--	50	89
TOTAL.....	79	789	139	130	20	289	150	--	50	89
TOTAL FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST.....	19,983	162	6,033	6,761	13,434	26,228	20,047	270	543	5,368
COMMUNIST:.....										
BULGARIA.....	88	331	118	70	280	468	345	--	--	123
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	12,200	440	2,500	11,200	700	14,400	12,300	--	100	2,000
CUBA.....	10	240	33	5	95	133	100	--	--	33
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	--	--	110	--	500	610	500	--	--	110
GERMANY, DEM. REP.....	--	--	120	--	400	520	400	--	--	120
HUNGARY.....	--	--	150	--	350	500	360	--	--	140
POLAND.....	--	--	90	--	730	820	725	--	--	95
ROMANIA.....	25	288	145	15	515	675	515	--	--	160
ALBANIA.....	70	239	7	35	--	42	35	--	--	7
KOREA NORTH.....	20	120	55	5	155	215	160	--	--	55
VIETNAM, SOC REP OF.....	40	180	14	15	110	139	110	--	--	29
TOTAL.....	12,453	437	3,342	11,345	3,835	18,522	15,550	--	100	2,872
TOTAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.....	32,436	267	9,375	18,106	17,269	44,750	35,597	270	643	8,240

1/ Season beginning August 1.

FAS Cotton Division, FGA  
November 11, 1976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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TABLE 4a-

COTTON AREA, YIELD, SUPPLY, AND UTILIZATION -1976

COUNTRY	1,000 ACRES	YIELD LBS PER ACRE	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS AMOUNTS IN	TOTAL SUPPLY & UTILIZATION THOUSAND	CON- SUMPTION 480LB BALE	UN- ACCOUNTED FOR	EXPORTS	ENDING STOCKS
NET EXPORTING COUNTRIES: NON-COMMUNIST:										
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:										
ARGENTINA.....	1,235	285	521	735	25	1,281	535	23	200	523
BOLIVIA.....	75	448	28	70	--	98	25	--	40	33
BRAZIL.....	5,000	216	1,364	2,250	--	3,614	1,975	--	130	1,459
COLUMBIA.....	765	454	83	725	7	815	330	5	380	100
EL SALVADOR.....	206	659	75	300	4	379	80	--	275	24
GUATEMALA.....	245	1,038	47	530	--	577	47	--	485	45
HONDURAS.....	25	480	5	25	10	40	11	--	25	4
MEXICO.....	620	735	911	950	1	1,862	810	6	260	786
NICARAGUA.....	400	540	62	450	--	512	30	--	425	57
PARAGUAY.....	375	286	55	225	--	280	35	--	190	55
PERU.....	335	501	418	350	--	768	145	--	210	413
TOTAL.....	9,281	341	3,569	6,610	47	10,226	4,023	34	2,670	3,199
AFRICA:										
ANGOLA.....	150	239	118	75	--	193	15	--	120	58
ANGOLA.....	125	245	14	65	--	79	5	--	40	14
CAMEROON.....	260	240	7	100	--	107	30	--	65	12
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.....	334	114	28	80	--	108	10	--	70	28
CHAD.....	750	208	48	325	--	373	10	--	315	48
EGYPT.....	1,400	600	554	1,750	--	2,304	1,075	--	750	479
IVORY COAST.....	165	363	20	125	--	145	58	--	70	17
KENYA.....	185	77	12	30	25	67	50	--	5	17
MALAWI.....	100	124	6	26	--	32	12	--	15	5
MALI.....	220	414	8	190	--	198	25	--	165	8
MOZAMBIQUE.....	700	137	60	200	--	260	25	--	175	60
NIGER.....	50	144	2	15	--	17	8	--	7	2
NIGERIA.....	900	154	172	290	--	462	270	--	75	117
RHODESIA.....	220	381	100	175	--	275	55	--	120	100
SENEGAL.....	100	359	12	75	--	87	30	--	45	12
SUDAN.....	1,100	360	879	825	--	1,704	85	--	1,025	594
TANZANIA.....	925	160	116	310	--	426	85	--	230	111
TOGO.....	50	239	4	25	--	29	5	--	20	4
UGANDA.....	1,000	48	24	100	--	124	40	--	60	24
UPPER VOLTA.....	210	166	15	73	--	88	5	--	65	18
ZAIRE (CONGO,K).....	500	52	32	55	40	127	75	--	52	52
ZAMBIA.....	20	167	1	7	--	14	13	--	1	1
TOTAL.....	9,404	250	2,232	4,916	71	7,219	1,986	--	3,452	1,781
ASIA:										
AFGHANISTAN.....	200	372	54	155	--	209	80	--	75	54
IRAN.....	780	461	86	750	--	836	400	5	350	81
ISRAEL.....	105	1,051	27	230	--	257	110	--	125	22
PAKISTAN.....	4,600	250	238	2,400	--	2,638	2,100	--	250	288
SYRIA.....	475	707	232	700	--	932	200	--	550	182
TURKEY.....	1,450	728	234	2,200	--	2,434	1,475	40	800	119
IRAQ.....	160	210	17	70	50	137	110	--	10	17
SOUTHERN YEMEN.....	40	419	1	35	--	36	1	--	30	5
YEMEN.....	50	383	12	40	--	52	10	--	30	12
TOTAL.....	7,860	401	901	6,580	50	7,531	4,486	45	2,220	780
WESTERN EUROPE:										
GREECE.....	365	789	312	600	70	982	550	23	160	249
TOTAL.....	365	789	312	600	70	982	550	23	160	249
TOTAL										
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST.....	2,629,910	335	7,014	18,706	238	25,958	11,045	102	8,502	6,309
UNITED STATES.....	10,914	435	3,681	12,501	70	13,642	6,575	190	4,307	2,950
U.S.-S.R.....	7,290	823	3,760	12,500	400	16,660	9,300	--	4,000	3,360
TOTAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.....	45,114	437	14,455	41,077	708	50,260	26,920	88	16,809	12,619
WORLD TOTAL.....	77,550	366	23,830	59,403	17,577	101,010	62,517	182	17,452	20,857
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	46,893	260	13,047	25,467	13,672	52,186	31,092	372	9,045	11,677
COMMUNIST TOTAL.....	19,743	579	7,102	23,845	4,235	35,182	24,850	--	4,100	6,232

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cotton

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FC 18-76  
November 1976

## U.S. COTTON EXPORTS PICK UP IN SEPTEMBER

U.S. cotton exports increased to 343,000 running bales in September, bringing the total for the marketing year's first 2 months to 616,000 bales, 6 percent above the year-earlier total. The September rate was 33 percent above September 1975's. During the first half of last season, U.S. cotton moved slowly because foreign exporting countries were selling off large stocks at low prices.

Asian destinations continued to take more than 80 percent of exports, with the largest September recipients being Korea (126,000 bales) and Japan (70,000 bales). Total shipments to Asia, 520,000 bales so far this year, are running very close to the 1975/76 level. While most countries are taking amounts near their 1975/76 levels, Japan has taken almost twice as much U.S. cotton this year. Shipments to one major cotton importer—the Republic of China—are running at only a third of the 1975/76 rate.

The growth in U.S. cotton exports so far this

year has occurred chiefly in the non-Asian countries. Although equal to only a fraction of shipments to Asian markets, September exports remained significantly higher for Europe, Canada, and Africa and the Middle East. The largest amount—27,000 bales—went to Canada.

Net export sales (including cancellations and buybacks) have slackened in recent weeks, totaling only about 70,000 bales during the 4 weeks ending November 7—almost all of which were for the current year. The total commitment for 1976/77 as of that date was 3.4 million running bales, again very near its month-earlier level. This total is, however, equal to over 80 percent of the USDA export estimate of 4.3 million ( $\pm$  300,000) bales of 480 lb net for 1976/77.

The total value of cotton exports for August-September was \$201 million, 31 percent over the value of exports in the same period last year, chiefly because of higher cotton prices.

## U.S. COTTON: EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

(In thousands of running bales)

Destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average:		August 1		September		
	1969-73:	1974	1975	Aug-Sept 1975 : 1976	1975	1976	
<u>Asia &amp; Oceania:</u>							
Australia.....	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh.....	41	48	138	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of..	272	289	8	0	0	0	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan)...	356	384	506	150	50	75	17
Hong Kong.....	170	73	126	8	47	2	17
India.....	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	218	72	233	53	50	11	41
Japan.....	908	957	646	62	124	35	70
Khmer, Republic.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	546	628	893	202	184	91	126
Malaysia.....	17	20	19	5	8	2	5
Pakistan.....	5	1	2	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	0
Philippines.....	143	111	106	23	26	14	8
Singapore.....	14	25	15	1	6	1	5
Thailand.....	141	106	71	13	21	7	10
Vietnam, South.....	102	29	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	5	2	0	1	4	0	2
Total.....	3,066	2,750	2,764	518	520	238	301
<u>Europe:</u>							
Belgium.....	41	39	11	2	2	(1/)	1
France.....	69	65	23	4	3	2	2
Germany, Federal Republic of..	89	52	11	1	3	1	1
Italy.....	104	98	53	7	6	1	2
Netherlands.....	29	19	3	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
United Kingdom.....	69	38	10	2	5	1	2
Other EC.....	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
Sub-total.....	406	316	111	17	20	5	8
Finland.....	6	21	4	1	1	1	(1/)
Greece.....	12	44	7	(1/)	0	0	0
Norway.....	5	7	6	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Poland.....	36	22	32	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	14	59	5	0	13	0	2
Romania.....	62	44	0	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	41	58	17	1	4	0	3
Sweden.....	30	34	21	5	2	4	1
Switzerland.....	49	58	29	3	7	(1/)	1
Other Europe.....	1	6	2	0	1	0	2
Total Europe.....	662	669	234	28	48	10	17
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>							
Canada.....	258	186	131	25	27	10	15
Chile.....	3	1	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	3	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere.....	15	11	7	0	0	0	0
Total.....	279	198	138	25	27	10	15
<u>Africa &amp; Middle East:</u>							
Algeria.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	1	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	38	27	7	6	0	2
Morocco.....	24	20	3	1	1	(1/)	1
Nigeria.....	3	39	4	4	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of....	15	5	6	0	1	0	1
Other Africa & Middle East....	7	23	2	0	13	0	6
Total.....	90	129	42	12	21	(1/)	10
Grand Total.....	4,097	3,746	3,178	583	616	258	343
Total Value (Mil of Dol).....	697	995	362	154	201	68	115

1/ Less than 500 bales.

# foreign agriculture circular

cotton

FC 19-76  
December 1976

## OCTOBER U.S. COTTON EXPORTS DIP

After a strong showing in September, U.S. cotton exports fell sharply in October and totaled only 217,000 running bales. This rate, the lowest since February, puts total exports for 1976/77 to date at 833,000 bales, slightly above those of August-October last season. The slackening should be viewed in the context of fairly tight supplies and high cotton prices. It seems likely that world demand has weakened from the high level achieved during the first half of calendar year 1976. Despite some cancellations, the 1976/77 export commitment remains at more than twice its level at this time last season.

India, which bought no U.S. cotton in 1974/75 or 1975/76, was the leading recipient in October, taking 83,000 bales. Shipments to Japan continued to recover from the low level of 1975/76, while shipments to the Republic of Korea, the Republic of

China, and Indonesia were below levels for both September 1976 and October of a year ago.

Exports to non-Asian destinations continued ahead of last year's. Exports in October to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, were twice those for October 1975. A 50 percent increase in Canada's purchases to 15,000 bales made it the largest non-Asian recipient country. August-October exports, other than to Asia, accounted for 16 percent of total shipments, compared with 11 percent in the first quarter of 1975/76.

After several weeks of sluggishness, export sales began to pick up in mid-November. During the 4 weeks ending November 21, new sales totaled 225,000 bales, almost all of which were for 1976/77 delivery, and nearly half of which were contracted during the week of November 15-21.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

Destination	(In thousands of running bales)						
	Year beginning August 1				October		
	Average: 1969-73:	1974	1975	Aug-Oct 1975	1976	1975	1976
<b>Asia &amp; Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh.....	41	48	138	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of..	272	289	8	0	0	0	0
China, Republic of (Taiwan)..	356	384	506	192	64	42	14
Hong Kong.....	170	73	126	10	49	1	2
India.....	114	0	0	0	83	0	83
Indonesia.....	218	72	233	99	59	47	9
Japan.....	908	957	646	91	161	30	36
Khmer, Republic.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of.....	546	628	893	268	199	65	16
Malaysia.....	17	20	19	6	9	1	2
Pakistan.....	5	1	2	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
Philippines.....	143	111	106	36	28	13	2
Singapore.....	14	25	15	2	10	(1/)	4
Thailand.....	141	106	71	19	33	6	12
Vietnam, South.....	102	29	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania.....	5	2	0	0	5	1	0
Total.....	3,066	2,750	2,764	724	700	206	180
<b>Europe:</b>							
Belgium.....	41	39	11	2	3	0	1
France.....	69	65	23	5	5	1	1
Germany, Federal Republic of..	89	52	11	1	4	(1/)	1
Italy.....	104	98	53	10	11	3	5
Netherlands.....	29	19	3	1	(1/)	(1/)	0
United Kingdom.....	69	38	10	3	7	1	3
Other EC.....	5	5	0	0	2	0	1
Sub-total.....	406	316	111	22	32	5	12
Finland.....	6	21	4	2	2	(1/)	1
Greece.....	12	44	7	(1/)	0	0	0
Norway.....	5	7	6	1	1	(1/)	(1/)
Poland.....	36	22	32	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	14	59	5	1	14	1	1
Romania.....	62	44	0	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	41	58	17	1	5	0	1
Sweden.....	30	34	21	6	3	2	1
Switzerland.....	49	58	29	3	9	(1/)	2
Other Europe.....	1	6	2	0	0	1	0
Total Europe.....	662	669	234	36	66	9	18
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>							
Canada.....	258	186	131	35	42	10	15
Chile.....	3	1	(1/)	0	2	0	2
Colombia.....	3	(1/)	(1/)	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere.....	15	11	7	1	0	0	0
Total.....	279	198	138	36	44	10	17
<b>Africa &amp; Middle East:</b>							
Algeria.....	11	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia.....	1	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana.....	29	38	27	7	6	0	0
Morocco.....	24	20	3	1	1	(1/)	0
Nigeria.....	3	39	4	4	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of....	15	5	6	0	2	0	1
Other Africa & Middle East....	7	23	2	1	14	1	1
Total.....	90	129	42	13	23	1	2
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Total Value (Mil of Dol).....</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>81</b>

1/ Less than 500 bales.